

THE COTTON BINNING

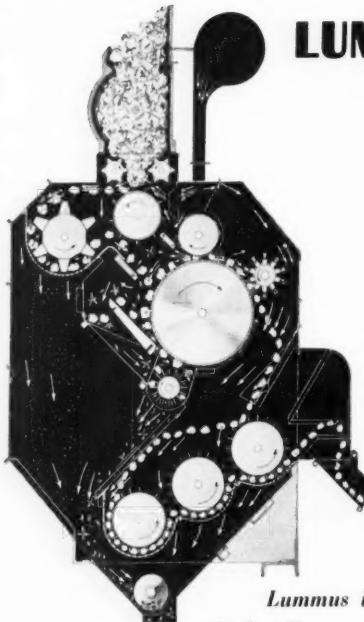
PRESS

FORMERLY

THE COTTON BINNING
AND PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

53rd
YEAR





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Write for Bulletin No. 618

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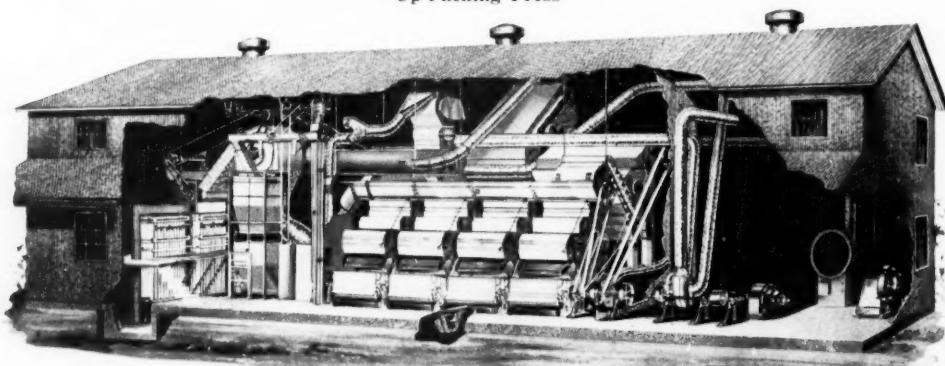
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Every Cummins Diesel

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Textile men have learned to count on Cummins Diesels for dependable power day in, day out.

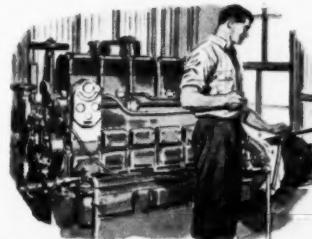
What's behind this consistent reliability? One good reason is the fact that every Cummins Diesel is actually built *twice*. After initial assembly, and run-in testing, every engine is disassembled, inspected; then reassembled and tested again.

This extra care—together with Cummins' economy-proved fuel system and efficient parts and service organization—makes lightweight, high-speed (50-500 h.p.) Cummins Diesels a wise first choice for men who depend on power. Whatever your power needs, your Cummins dealer is the man to see.



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(1-1-52)

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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



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The Cover

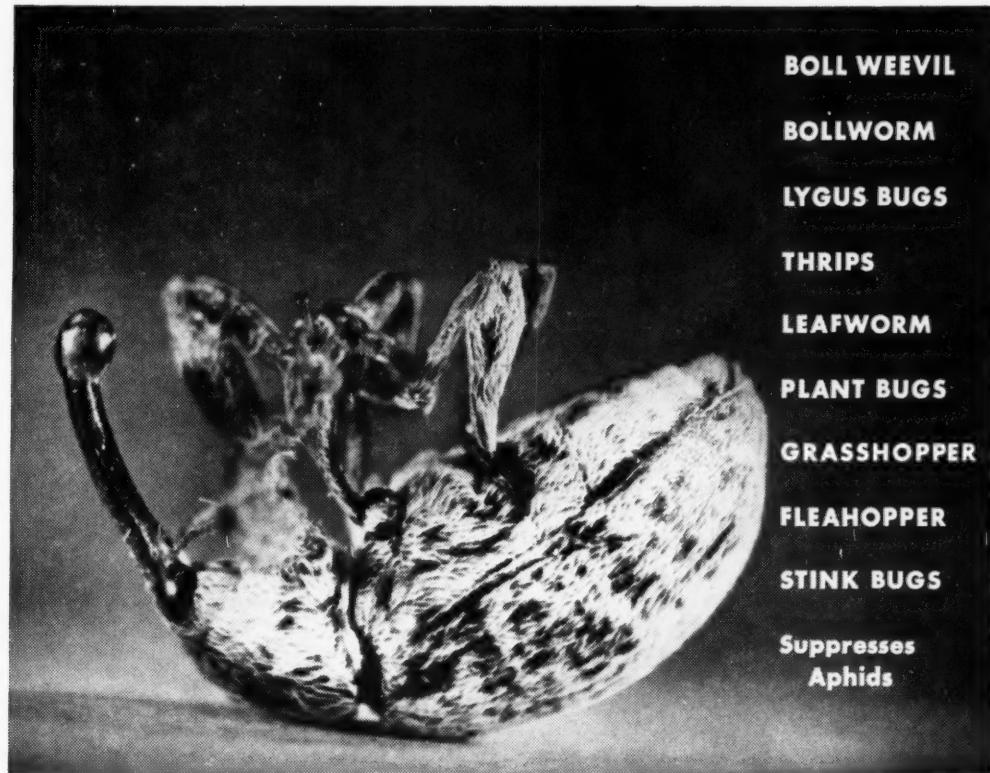
AT THE LAST Cotton Congress, in Houston, Fred Elliott of the Texas Extension Service said 370 spindle-type pickers and 7,000 strippers helped harvest the 1949 Texas crop. Two years later, in 1951, these figures had grown to 767 pickers and 14,127 strippers. The hand harvester will be with us for quite a spell, of course, but these figures point up his diminishing importance as a factor in cotton production.

Photograph by Bob Taylor



A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION
READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER
OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

TOXAPHENE SOCKS 'EM



Close-up of a boll weevil, flat on its back—killed by toxaphene

There is still time for *you* to get more bales per acre if you use toxaphene NOW! There's no more versatile cotton poison known. Toxaphene kills these insects that destroy your cotton. Protect your cotton before it's too late. Apply toxaphene NOW!

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TOXAPHENE dusts·sprays

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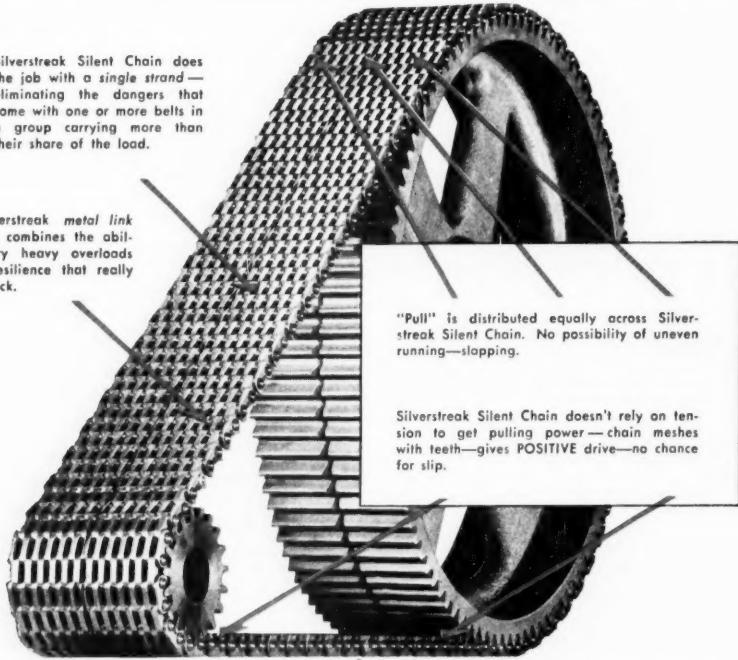
How to get Slip-proof Slap-proof Shock-proof power transmission at high speeds

Silverstreak Silent Chain does the job with a single strand—eliminating the dangers that come with one or more belts in a group carrying more than their share of the load.

Husky Silverstreak metal link construction combines the ability to carry heavy overloads with the resilience that really absorbs shock.

"Pull" is distributed equally across Silverstreak Silent Chain. No possibility of uneven running—slapping.

Silverstreak Silent Chain doesn't rely on tension to get pulling power—chain meshes with teeth—gives POSITIVE drive—no chance for slip.



Drive your machines the proven way—with **LINK-BELT** Silverstreak Silent Chain

Yes, get the amazing, trouble-free efficiency of 98.2%. A standard of operation that continues throughout the long, long life of the drive. More than this—every rating and design is backed by a record of proven performance. And every chain is

engineered for the job. You conserve space, too—for Link-Belt Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives operate efficiently on short centers. Ratios as high as 10 to 1 are commonly used.

Little wonder, then, that so many concerns to whom top operation efficiency and rugged dependability are a must, standardize with Link-Belt Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives.

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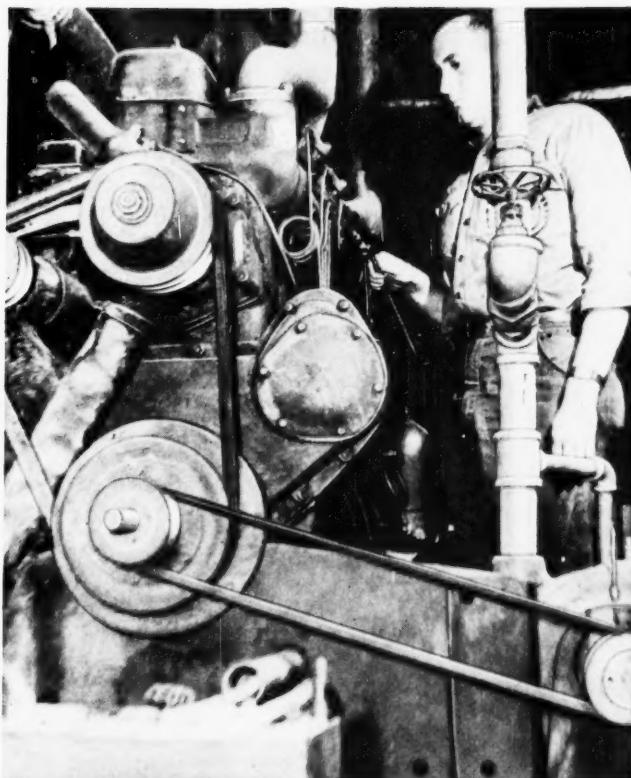
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LINK-BELT
A SYMBOL OF QUALITY
A LINK-BELT COMPANY

SILVERSTREAK SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

Four Tough Seasons without a Shutdown

**Alabama Ginner Predicts Four More Trouble-Free
Seasons for 12,822-Hour UD-24 Power Plant**



NO TROUBLE HERE. Ginner C. S. Torbert hasn't had a moment's trouble with this UD-24 engine in the 12,822 hours it has powered a 3-80 gin.

Last year when a bumper crop kept gins around Opelika, Alabama humming round-the-clock for three months straight, a four-year-old International UD-24 engine in the Torbert gin handled 4,242 bales without a moment's downtime.

Ginner C. S. Torbert tells the inside story: "Our UD-24 ran 24 hours a day, six days a week with no trouble and no special attention. The way she's perking, it looks like it will be another four years before an overhaul will be needed. There are 12,822 hours on the meter right now.

"This engine gins four bales an hour for only 28¢ a bale, considerably less than it would cost us to operate with electricity in this community."

Call in your International Industrial Distributor or Power Unit Dealer today and learn how much you can save with International "Power that Pays."

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Laugh it off

A tourist from the prairie country, on stopping in a West Virginia mountain hamlet, approached a mountaineer who whittled away on a twig as he leaned against the village post office. "Tell me," he said, "is this whole area as mountainous as this town?"

"Shore is," replied the native. "Why, if we could get this one county smoothed out flat, it would be bigger than the State of Texas."

• • •
Girls who keep on slapping faces.
Don't see sights and don't go places.
Girls who do not kiss at partin'.
Don't get asked again, that's sartin.

The Census Taker braved the backwoods to take a count of the backwoods families. When he asked one mountaineer how many children were in the family the man replied: "Four, an' by gosh that's all I'm gonna have."

"Why? Well, I'll tell ya. I just read in this here government almanac that every fifth child born in this here world is a Chinaman."

• • •
A little girl was sent to the drug store for something to stop palpitation. Since it was a long walk to the store, and the girl had a short memory, here's what she said to the druggist: "Mother said she wanted something that will stop population."

• • •
A man in his carefree bachelor days had been fond of a restaurant which specialized in waffles served with honey. When he got married he decided to take his wife and share the treat with her. When the order came, there were two small pitchers of maple syrup but no honey. He called the waitress over and inquired, "Where's my honey?"

The waitress beamed knowingly and replied, "She's on vacation now, sir."

• • •
Lady on the phone: "Yes, dear . . . that's all right . . . don't hurry . . . enjoy yourself . . . goodbye."

"Who was that?" asked her gentleman visitor. "My husband. He called to tell me he'd be late getting home tonight. He's downtown playing poker with you and a bunch of the boys."

• • •
One of the steamship companies was examining a young physician who wanted to sign on as assistant Ship's Surgeon. "What would you do," he was asked, "if the captain fainted on the bridge?" "I'd bring him to," answered the young man.

"And if he was still wobbly?"
"I'd bring him two more."

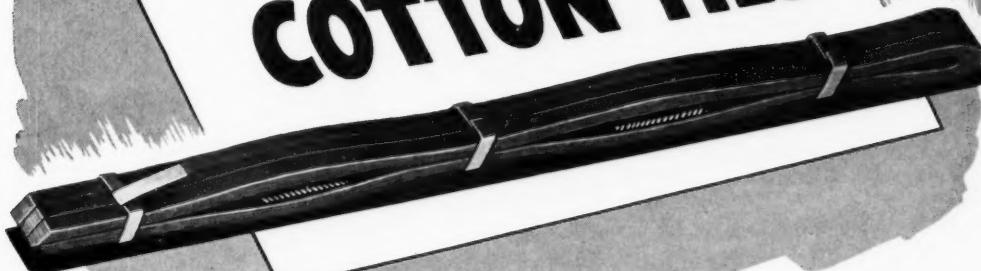
• • •
Proud parent on meeting the new first-grade teacher: "I am very happy to know you, Miss Smith. I am the father of the twins you are going to have this term."

• • •
Three blood transfusions were necessary to save a lady patient's life at a hospital.

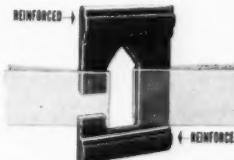
A brawny young Scotchman offered his blood. The patient gave him \$50 for the first pint, \$15 for the second pint.

But the third time she had so much Scotch blood in her that she only thanked him.

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... with the new, reinforced buckles



DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19½ gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties also are made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or car-load bulk lots.

DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES—favorite with ginners for more than 50 years—now come to you with new, reinforced DIXISTEEL Buckles.

Made from our own, special-analysis steel and rolled to uniform thickness, width and finish, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are made to stand the gaff. No sharp edges. Easy to work.

New, reinforced DIXISTEEL Buckles have an extra-heavy, extra-wide bead top and bottom. They won't snap at the eye, even when dry, springy cotton is baled in modern, high-pressure presses. They seat firmly, are easy to thread, won't slide or cut the tie.

Specify DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties and Buckles. Order now.

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TRADE MARK

COTTON TIES
AND BUCKLES

Atlantic Steel Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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Let a *Texaco Lubrication Engineer* help you step up efficiency throughout your mill. Just call the nearest of the more than 2,000 *Texaco Distributing Plants* in the 48 States, or write:

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FOR COTTON GINS AND OIL MILLS

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TEXACO
for Fifty Years

Mechanization Dumped New and Tougher Problems in the Ginner's Lap, But . . .

Ginning Is Better Than Ever

■ The entire cotton industry recognizes the fine way the ginner has met the challenge of mechanization. Even tougher problems may lie ahead, but the ginner will find a way to lick them too.

THE U.S. Department of Agriculture reports that rough preparation on the 1951-52 cotton crop amounted to one percent.

• **What Does This Mean?** — It means that a mere one percent of the U.S. cotton crop was reduced in grade because of rough preparation.

• **So What?** — Here's what. The figure is more than a statistic. It is a part of a great living struggle by all the gins in America to keep up with new developments, to overcome the problem of mechanization, and to deliver a desirable product to cotton spinners throughout the world. It is not the end of that struggle, but point at which the cotton industry might well measure the advancement made by the ginning industry in the face of what appeared as insurmountable obstacles only a few years ago. Only one percent of the crop was reduced in grade because of rough ginning in 1951, but a comparison shows that in 1941 damage was more than seven times as great. Look over this table and see for yourself the improvement brought about through better ginning in the last few years.

Grade Reduction in U.S. Crop from Rough Preparation, 1941-51

1941	7.2
1942	8.0
1943	5.7
1944	8.5
1945	6.7
1946	7.6
1947	2.9
1948	3.1
1949	2.8
1950	3.4
1951	1.0

The 8-year period from 1939 through 1946 showed an average rough preparation of 7.1 percent for the crop, while during 1947-1951, only 2.6 percent of the crop was classed as having rough preparation. This indicates an improvement through better ginning in rough preparation alone of 4½ percent of the crop.

• **What Does This Mean?** — It means that 4½ percent of the cotton crop for the last several years, or more than

By ALFRED M. PENDLETON

Extension Cotton Ginning Specialist
U.S. Department of Agriculture

500,000 bales per year, has been better ginned with an increase in cash value to the farmer of from three to five million dollars per year. That's no peanuts. Furthermore, the average staple length has been increased until it is longer and more difficult to gin. The average grade of cotton has shown no marked improvement, remaining approximately in the Strict Low Middling level (Grade Index 94.0) with only slight annual variations. So, we may conclude that the ginner has done a grand job in meeting the challenge of mechanization. But, he has had lots of help.

• **What Help?** — Continued research by the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratories has provided better methods of gin operation and better principles for cleaning, drying, ginning, and packaging of American cotton. The Extension Service of the land-grant colleges, through the Extension cotton ginning specialists, has made this information available to ginners throughout the Cotton Belt. Gin machinery manufacturers have provided stronger, faster and safer machines for the cotton gin. The cotton ginners' associations have sponsored every good technical and economic advancement and acted as clearing houses in the improvement program. But to the individual ginners goes the major credit for getting the job done.

• **How Did They Go About It?** — At the end of World War II the ginners had many serious economic problems other than mechanization. But new investments were made by men of courage in order that an even better product could be produced with the reduced labor supply at a decent profit. Old plants by the thousands were renovated or rebuilt and hundreds of entirely new gins were constructed. The challenge of mechanization spurred many ginners on. Many others dropped by the wayside.

That the job has not been easy is indicated by the number of gins going out of business. There were 30,948 active gins in 1902. By 1930 only 14,508 were left. By 1940 this number was reduced to 11,650. In 1947 there were 8,272 active gins operating and by 1950 this number was reduced to 7,570. But the gins that were left met the challenge by securing newer and better equipment, and by using recommended practices of operation. Yes, the ginner has done a good job.

• **Can the Ginner Coast, Now?** — While new and radical machines and better operating practices have made their appearance in gins throughout the Belt, the job is just begun. The mechanical production and harvesting of cotton will increase many fold in the future and will spread to other areas. We predict there will be even greater improvements in methods and machines for many years to come based upon the companion prediction that mechanization will increase by leaps and bounds.

And mechanization brings problems. Many in the cotton industry do not know, for instance, the 1,371 pounds of seed cotton produced a 500-pound bale during 1951-52, but that it took only 1,356 pounds in 1950-51. In other words, there were 15 pounds more trash and water per bale of seed cotton in the so-called hand-picked portion of last year's crop. Sixty-one percent of the crop was classed as hand-picked, or more than nine million bales. This was the better part of the crop, the cleaner portion from which the higher grades were turned out. But these nine million bales contained 135 million pounds more water and trash than were taken to the gins under similar conditions the previous year. The story of added trash found in the 24 percent of the crop which was hand snapped showed even greater increase. It took 66 more pounds gross of hand snapped

seed cotton to make a 500-pound bale in 1951 than in the previous year. And everyone is familiar with the trash problems associated with mechanical stripping and spindle picking. Yes, it is a fact, an undeniable fact, that mechanization and rougher harvesting are creating, and will continue to create, more problems for the ginner. But the fact that the ginning industry has reduced rough preparation to insignificance since 1947 without sacrificing staple or grade shows us clearly that ginners recognize the problem and have complete confidence in their ability to meet the challenge.

• **How Will They Do It?**—Sound management in this highly competitive industry requires a fair return on the investment. New investments are large,

most gins costing more than \$125,000 on today's market. Good management indicates a wise capital investment in an area that promises a reasonable volume of cotton at fair ginning rates. A successful ginning business must be built upon service and service to the farmer will always continue to be built upon turning out a high quality product. Experience shows this high quality product, a smoothly ginned, clean bale of cotton, comes from machinery which affords adequate drying, cleaning, extracting, and ginning. Proper operation of this equipment means fully utilizing, but not abusing, each of these processes. In meeting the challenge of mechanization and rougher harvesting, ginners will continue to make the best use of the equipment they have, replacing or supplementing it where necessary. They will

strive for the cheapest of all improvements—better operation.

Under leadership of the Extension Service, gin operators' schools will be held in several states during the coming year as in the past. The U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratories and the machinery manufacturers have furnished personnel to instruct in these schools which are held in cooperation with the state ginners' associations and other interested organizations. The gin machinery manufacturers, the ginning laboratories, the associations, and the Extension Service are planning bigger and better schools in the coming year, and ginners will make full use of them.

As this article is published, several hundred Mississippi ginners are currently attending such a school sponsored in that state by the Delta Council. Many such schools have been held in other states during the past few months. Plans are now being made to hold more of these schools in more Cotton Belt states during 1953. We believe in the effectiveness and value of this effort to the industry and we encourage all who can to attend such schools when held in your area.

But schools alone will not do the job. Better machinery alone will not do the job. And mechanization will not wait. But add these to the ingenuity of the American cotton ginner, and the job will be done. Few outside the ginning industry realize that **mechanical harvesting would have been impossible except for improvements by farsighted ginners.** They have every reason, therefore, to be proud—very proud—of their part in creating a stronger agriculture and a better America.

Blaw-Knox to Market New Oil Extraction Process

Chemical Plants Division of Blaw-Knox Company has made arrangements to market a new filtration-extraction process for the recovery of oil from cottonseed, rice bran, and other oilseeds.

Announced by H. B. Coats, director of research for Chemical Plants Division, the process uses a horizontal rotary vacuum filter for the direct solvent extraction of finely divided oilseed meats. Dr. Coats reported that it is particularly suited to the needs of the small cottonseed processor—"it offers him a process which utilizes conventional equipment for linting, hulling, rolling, and cooking, and provides the advantages of direct solvent extraction of a variety of oilseeds."

The development stems from work done at USDA's Southern Regional Laboratory, with whom Blaw-Knox has concluded an agreement covering commercialization.

The Blaw-Knox Chemical Plants Division is also supplying its own earlier developed Rotocel extractor for cottonseed cake processing. Several large installations of the Rotocel (used in conjunction with prepressing facilities) are now in operation or under construction in the South.

■ **E. M. COOKE, Georgetown, executive secretary-treasurer, Texas Cooperative Ginners Association, visited The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press office July 30.**

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EXTRA STRONG-UTMOST VALUE - ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE.

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With HINDOO 2-lb. Jute Bagging on your cotton bales, you stamp yourself as an outstanding ginner. You can depend upon HINDOO 2-lb. Bagging to wrap your bales right, to stand the long haul and rough treatment and to give your customers' cotton the all-round protection needed.

HINDOO Bagging is made solely for the purpose of wrapping your cotton bales. It has no equal.

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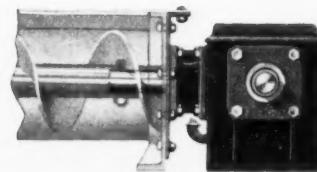
COUPLINGS



HANGERS



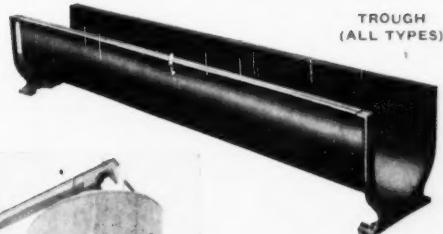
CAST IRON
OUTSIDE PATTERN
BOX END WITH FEET



ENCLOSED
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BOX ENDS



FABRICATED STEEL
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CONTINENTAL SKF
PILLOW BLOCK, AND
SPLIT DUST SEAL
GLAND

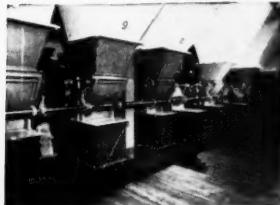


TROUGH
(ALL TYPES)

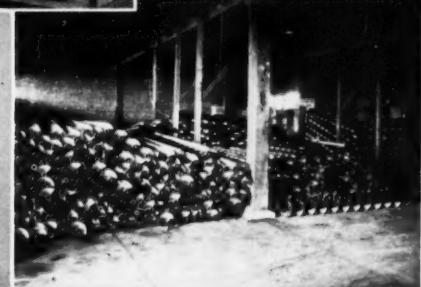
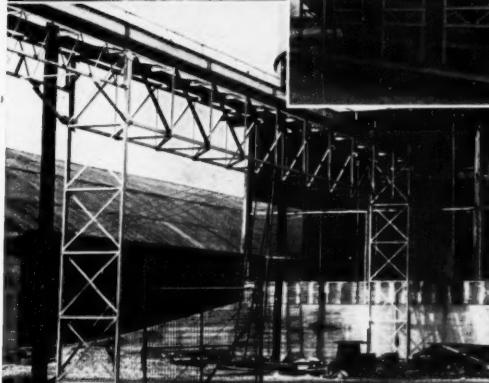
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When complete installations are required consult Continental Engineers. We also manufacture conveyors for special applications.

Send us your orders.



CG-5005



Industrial Division CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY Birmingham, Alabama

New Texas Extension DEFOLIATION GUIDE Aids Cotton Harvest

■ **FRED C. ELLIOTT** author of leaflet containing recommendations based upon results of last year's research with materials for defoliating cotton. Proper use of approved defoliants will aid ginners as well as those who produce the 1952 crop.

THE LATEST RECOMMENDATIONS for cotton defoliation in Texas, revised in light of results secured in research with various materials during 1951, are now available to cotton producers, ginners, crushers and others interested. They are contained in Leaflet 145, "Cotton Defoliation Guide," published by the Texas Extension Service and written by Fred C. Elliott, cotton work specialist. Copies may be obtained from county agents or the Extension headquarters at College Station.

Ginners and crushers can help cotton producers of their areas, and themselves, by seeing that these recommendations are available to farmers and by stressing the importance of their proper use. As Elliott has pointed out, cautions listed in the guide and in manufacturers' instructions should be followed. Successful

chemical defoliation is not a matter of killing the cotton plant. Homemade formulations which are new and untried should not be recommended. Ginners have a direct stake in this, because it is important that no material be used which will cause fire if brought into a gin plant.

• **When to Apply Defoliants**—Defoliants, dusts or sprays, should be applied at least 35 days after the period of maximum flower load. The guide points out that this permits maximum staple length development. Another way to time the application of defoliants would be 30 days after the cotton quits making, or when the youngest bolls expected to make cotton are 30 days old. This will be when about 10 percent of the bolls are open.

Elliott says that application should also be made 10 days or two weeks prior to intended picking dates in Central and South Texas, and two to three weeks before picking is planned on the High Plains.

• **Using Dust Defoliants**—The guide advises the use of calcium cyanamide when plants are wet with dew or adequate dew is forecast. Material must remain in moisture on the leaf for at least two hours. Four or more hours of moist exposure are preferred.

Monosodium cyanamide does not depend on dew for activation. It becomes liquid on the leaf by drawing moisture from the air or from the leaf. Leaves should be green or turgid, not wilted.

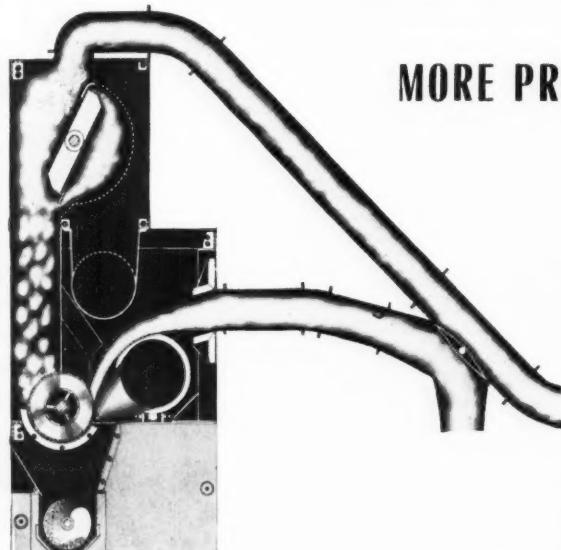
The guide lists the rates per acre for using these materials.

• **Defoliation with Sprays** — Thorough coverage is essential with the spray defoliants, which may be used in the absence of dews and at low humidities. Instructions are given for airplane spraying and ground spraying.

A table in the guide gives the rate per acre at which to apply the sprays and lists a number of chemical materials for this purpose, giving both the chemical name and the trade name, with the percent of active ingredient.

• **Obtaining Best Results**—The Extension publication states that more efficient defoliation is obtained when cotton is mature with leaves in a condition of activity, not wilted, and not toughened by drought or starved by lack of fertility; and where plant moisture is adequate, and the weather warm and humid.

(Continued on Page 26)



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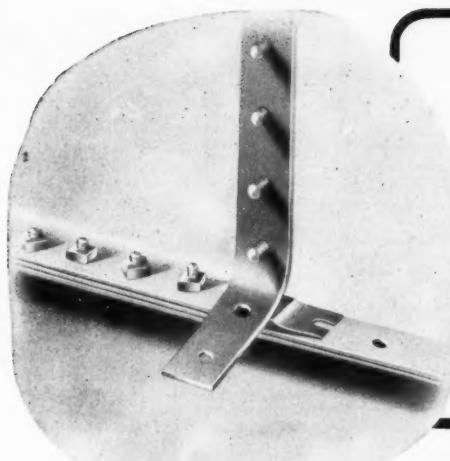
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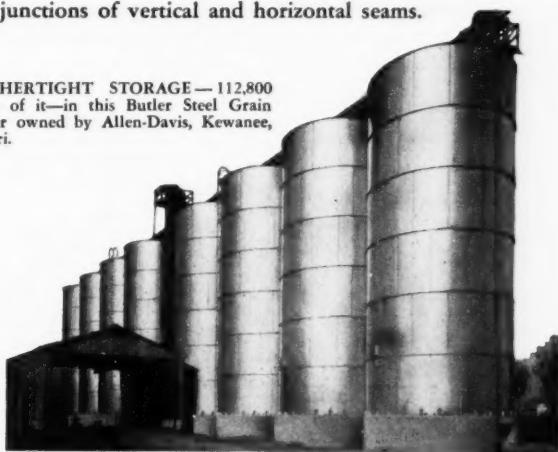
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As Viewed from

The "PRESS" Box

• The GOP-Demo Farm Planks

SPEAKING of the coming presidential election—and who isn't—one of the things of greatest interest to cotton folks is what the GOP and Demo farm folks say. You will find a special report on that matter by Fred Bailey of our Washington Bureau, beginning on Page 18. And, in Bailey's regular column on Page 22, is additional information about the two presidential candidates and what they stand for.

• Industry Ignored Again

COMPLETELY REJECTING the crushing industry's proposals, USDA is proceeding with the 1952 cottonseed support price program. Following a July 17 meeting by the NCPA special defense committee with USDA officials to urge certain changes regarding the "eligibility" of seed and products, T. H. Gregory, NCPA executive vice-president, Memphis, reported that the committee presently feels that further meetings with the Department would serve no useful purpose. Gregory said that mills must decide, in the light of their own individual circumstances, what action they will take with respect to the product support program.

• Ginning Is Better Than Ever

COTTON comes to the gin rougher than ever. Even so, ginning is better than ever. Alf Pendleton of USDA's Extension Service tells how ginners have met the stern challenge of mechanization, in an article beginning on Page 11. The ginner rates a big Thank You from the cotton industry for what he is doing with the farmer's cotton, but please don't let Pendleton's highly complimentary article lead you into the path of complacency. Even tougher problems may be just around the corner; but, as Pendleton says, you and the thousands of other ginners will find ways to lick those problems too.

• \$1,811—but It's Not Net

NATIONAL INCOME averaged \$1,811 for every man, woman and child in the nation in 1951, according to U.S. Department of Commerce estimates. For the country as a whole, this amounts to a record high of \$277,554,000,000, or about 39 billions more than the previous year. In case that you hadn't suspected it, the story adds that rising prices had something to do with the increase. They forgot to mention the "deducts" that come before most of us start spending any of that money.

• Mostly Itchin' and Scratchin'

DUSTER PILOTS are tough hombres. Even so, most of them suffer skin irritations and considerable discomfort during the dusting season. But reports from the Rio Grande Valley that 13 pilots have been hospitalized is just so much talk, according to C. W. Blackwell, operator of a dusting concern at

Harlingen. He says he knows of only one pilot who went to the hospital, and this man, it seems, is allergic to certain dusts. Blackwell is quoted as saying that "If I don't get back fast enough and get a bath real quick I break out with a rash that is mighty uncomfortable. This is one of the things to expect during any dusting season."

• Cotton Best Crop

EASTERN OKLAHOMA has been taking a beating from the boll weevil for several years and much land once planted to cotton has gone to other crops. But an economic study of the prairies of Eastern Oklahoma, being conducted by the Oklahoma Experiment Station, has advanced far enough to show that cotton is the most profitable crop grown in the area. The study, which will not

be out in final form until next winter, compares farms that derive most of their income from cotton with farms that are both cotton and dairy, cotton and livestock, and strictly livestock.

Cotton almost doubles the income from strictly livestock farms, even on farms yielding only 150 pounds of lint per acre. The study will show that cotton with improved practices has no competitor from the standpoint of net income on the tillable prairie soils of Eastern Oklahoma—and that a 160 acre farm with 100 acres in cultivation and 35 acres in cotton will return more net income than a section of grass.

• Don't Defoliate Too Early

CALIFORNIA COTTON farmers are warned against too early defoliation by George Harrison of the USDA Field Station, Shafter. Harrison says that defoliating too early injures crops and brings harm to the California cotton industry, adding that producers owe it to the spinning industry to provide cotton fibers of the proper tensile strength and staple length. He recommends that growers not begin defoliation until at least 36 to 40 days after enough bolls have set to assure them of the crop they expect.

• Progress of the Crop •

IN THE Rio Grande Valley of Texas growers are now estimating their losses to early drouth and the most savage and expensive boll weevil and pink bollworm attack in the history of the area. West Texas is riding high on the wings of beneficial rains that came a little over two weeks ago and confidently expects to shatter its 1949 record of 1,620,000 bales. So far as the Belt as a whole is concerned, attention has turned to the Midsouth, where cotton is beginning to suffer from a drouth that has passed the second month in most areas. Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky this week were declared disaster areas by USDA.

In the SOUTHEAST, conditions are unfavorable and moisture is urgently needed. Cotton is said to be deteriorating rapidly. The hot dry weather has reduced the boll weevil threat and damage from this pest is said to be about the same as experienced last year.

The MIDSOUTH had scattered showers in the past two weeks that helped cotton, USDA-Memphis reports, and only light insect damage. But in most sections the 2-month drouth continues and fears of heavy losses are mounting.

Pastures, early corn, and truck crops in most Midsouth states have been ruined by the drouth, according to county agent reports. Cotton is still in fairly good condition, generally, but in MISSISSIPPI, for example, many fields are expected to lose from one fourth to one third bale as a result of the continued dry weather. Younger cotton is in better condition, it is said, and blooms set from July 21 through Aug. 10—if protected from in-

sects—could add one fourth bale to the crop prospects.

The boll weevil is present in damaging numbers in scattered areas of Mississippi where rains fell recently and farmers are being advised to keep a close watch on fields.

West TENNESSEE has had a few scattered showers, but drenching rains are badly needed. Cotton is holding up fairly well, but shows signs of weakening under the continued blanket of heat.

Drouth holds ARKANSAS in its grip and as this is written the Little Rock weather bureau says no relief is yet in sight. Cotton, however, is still holding its own, but how long it can stand up under continued drouth is the question that keeps many growers awake nights. The insect situation in Arkansas is generally good, although there has been a slight rise in boll weevil infestations in most fields. Only scattered poisonings have been necessary. The bollworm situation is reported good too, but there are signs that the third generation will get underway soon. Red spiders are being found in some fields, but natural enemies have held them in check.

Cotton made good progress in OKLAHOMA during the week ending July 26 and was fruiting very well in most fields. The weekly insect report for the state said: "A good rain is needed to put growth on some of the smaller plants and to prevent excessive shedding. Weevils are now emerging in large numbers from the fallen infested squares. The infestation is increasing in most of the unpoisoned fields in central and eastern Oklahoma."

Moisture conditions in some areas of the state are good as the result of recent rains. Stands are excellent in many fields over the state and cultivation has been better than average. Except for Dis-

(Continued on Page 41)

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SPECIAL REPORT

THE GOP-DEMO FARM PLANKS

WHAT THEY PROMISE AND WHY THEY SOUND SO MUCH ALIKE

Right now, thinking in Washington is that farm voters, come November, may be influenced more by what the candidates say than by what the platforms promise.

WASHINGTON, JULY 31

NOW THAT THE smoke of battle has cleared in Chicago, farm leaders are beginning to examine the farm planks in both party platforms more closely, and what they see they generally do not like. First impression is that there is more politics than statesmanship in both.

Platform writers of both parties seem to have arrived at the same conclusion: Farmers like what they have; only they would like to have more of it. Both platforms make that promise.

As a matter of fact, the farm planks provide so many similarities and so few contrasts that the candidates are going to have a difficult time in finding differences of sufficient importance to make a real campaign issue. The wording is different, but the substance is pretty much the same.

Probably as important as what the planks seem to promise is the inside story of how they came to be written so nearly alike. The story has its beginning the first week in June, Secretary of Agriculture Brannan, in a letter to Republican Senator Kem of Missouri, inadvertently tipped the Democrats' hand on plans for farm campaign strategy.

Brannan charged that Kem in particular and Republicans in general had voted against everything farmers need; that the 1948 farm law flexible supports were a plot to drive farm prices down; and that Republicans were against soil conservation and cheap electricity for farmers . . . in substance that the Republicans planned to cut the heart out of the farm program.

In the minds of the Republican leaders that was not true, but it did throw a scare into them. However, they recognized that mere denial was not enough; that they had to prove their words by action. Democratic leaders, realizing that their hand had been tipped, made a desperate effort to "get there furthest with the mostest."

In the House the Democrats had a bill handy. It had been introduced months before by House Agriculture Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley of North Carolina. Cooley quickly called it up for hearing and summoned Brannan as the witness to tell what the Democrats planned to do for farmers. Republican members of the Committee, who had shown absolutely no interest in the bill for months, hailed it as must legislation.

Farm Bureau, National Gange and Co-op Council spokesmen, in order to testify against the bill, practically had to pry the locks off the committee room doors. When they did get in they were heckled and harassed by members from both sides of the Committee table. In record time for that type of legislation, the Committee unanimously approved the bill.

The bill, as is now well known, was to make it mandatory for the Secretary of Agriculture to proclaim supports for all basic commodities at not less than 90 percent of parity through 1955. The urgency of that was hard to see in view of the fact that the basics already are being supported at 90 percent of parity and Brannan had indicated there would be no change in 1953.

Meanwhile, the Senate Agriculture Committee also became a sudden ball of fire. It fished out of the ash can a bill jointly authored by Sens. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, and Young, a North Dakota Republican, to not only continue 90 percent of parity supports but to extend the dual parity for two years beyond Jan. 1, 1954.

In conference the House and Senate settled for a minimum of 90 percent of parity supports through 1954 and

By **FRED BAILEY**

Washington Representative

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

extension of dual parity through 1955. In short, they put both flexible supports and a large part of the modernized parity formula back in moth balls for two more years. The probability is that both will stay there for a much longer time.

After this bit of quick maneuvering, the writing of the platform farm planks was a comparatively simple matter. Both parties went through the formality of hearing farm witnesses in Chicago, but neither was swayed from its predetermined intentions.

An item-by-item breakdown of the two planks reveals the remarkable similarity of thought, if not of wording. Here is how the two parties stand:

On Price Supports

• **Republican:** "We favor a farm program aimed at full parity prices for all farm products in the market place. Our program includes commodity loans on nonperishable products, 'on-the-farm' storage, sufficient farm credit and voluntary self-supporting crop insurance. Where government action on perishable commodities is desirable, we recommend locally controlled marketing agreements and other voluntary methods."

"Our program should include commodity loans on all non-perishable products supported at the level necessary to maintain a balanced production. We do not believe in restrictions on the American farmers' ability to produce."

• **Democrat:** "We applaud the recent congressional action in setting aside the 'sliding scale' of price supports through 1954, and we will continue to protect the producers of basic agricultural commodities under the terms of a mandatory price-support program at not less than 90 percent of parity. We continue to advocate practical methods for extending price supports to other storables and to the producers of perishable commodities, which account for three-fourths of all farm income."

Administration

• **Republican:** "We denounce the Administration's use of tax money and a multitude of Federal agencies to put agriculture under partisan political dictation. We favor a bi-partisan Federal agricultural commission with power to review the policies and administration of our farm programs and to make recommendations."

• **Democrat:** "We will continue the widest possible farmer participation through referenda, farmer-elected committees, local soil conservation districts, and self-governing agencies in the conduct and administration of these truly Democratic programs, initiated and developed under Democratic administration."

Soil Conservation

• **Republican:** "We support a constructive and expanded soil conservation program administered through locally controlled local districts and which shall emphasize that

(Continued on Page 20)

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GOP—DEMO Planks

(Continued from Page 18)

payments shall be made for practices and improvements of a permanent nature."

• **Democrat:** "The soil resources of our country have been conserved and strengthened through the soil conservation service, the agricultural conservation program, the forestry and the research programs, with their incentives to increased production through sound conservation farming. These programs have revolutionized American agriculture and must be continued and expanded. We will accelerate programs of upstream flood prevention, watershed protection, and soil, forest and water conservation in all parts of the country."

Cooperatives

• **Republican:** "We support the principle of bona fide farmer-owned, farmer-operated cooperatives and urge the further development of rural electrification and communication, with Federally assisted production of power and the facilities for distribution when these are not adequately available through private enterprise at fair prices."

• **Democrat:** "We will continue to support the sound development and growth of bona fide farm cooperatives and to protect them from punitive taxation."

Agricultural Research

• **Republican:** "We recommend expanded agricultural research and education to promote new crops and uses, new

markets, both foreign and domestic, more trustworthy crop and market estimates, a realistic trade program for agriculture aimed at restoring foreign markets and developing new outlets at home."

• **Democrat:** "We favor a greatly expanded research and education program for American agriculture in order that both production and distribution may more effectively serve consumers and producers alike, thus meet the needs of the modern world. We favor especial emphasis on the development of new crops and varieties, on crop and livestock disease and pest control, and on agricultural statistics and marketing services."

Farm Workers

• **Republican:** "We insist that an adequate supply of manpower on the farm is necessary to our national welfare and security and shall do those things required to assure this result."

• **Democrat:** "We advocate prompt improvement of employment conditions of migratory workers and increased protection of their safety and health."

Brannan Plan

• **Republican:** "We condemn as a fraud on both the farmer and the consumer the Brannan plan scheme to pay direct subsidies from the Federal treasury in lieu of prices to producers . . . which aims to control the farmer and to socialize agriculture."

• **Democrat:** "No mention of it. That which is left out of both platforms also is significant. In 1948 both platforms embraced the sliding scale

system for guiding production through changes in the support rate. The 1952 Republican platform abandons that by inference and the Democratic platform flatly repudiates it. Neither platform makes any direct mention of the 1948 limitation on government construction of grain storage space, a major farm issue in the Presidential campaign of that year. The limitation has since been rescinded.

Democratic candidates say they are running on the farm program record of the past 20 years, and they claim full credit for having sponsored, developed and administered that program. Republicans say they are running on that program, too, and that anyway it was a bipartisan program and not exclusively Democratic. They'd like voters to give them some of the credit . . . without any of the blame.

The next question, of course, is what the candidates will do with the planks. The impression here is that farm voters may be influenced more by what the candidates say than by what the platforms promise.

Cotton Linters Standards Advisory Group Meets

An informal meeting of the Cotton Linters Standards Advisory Committee was held in Washington, July 29. Purpose of the meeting was to compare key standards used by USDA with the original standards constructed in 1926 and to examine new standard boxes constructed from flue-linters.

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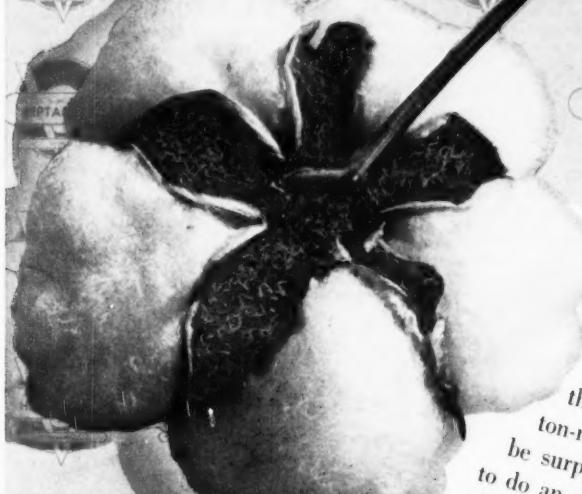
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REPRESENTATIVES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES



From our Washington Bureau



By **FRED BAILEY**

Washington Representative

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Swing to the Right**—An era in American politics, in the broader sense of the term, is to come to a close next January 20, after 20 years that have been marked by more changes than any comparable period in national history.

That will be true whether the election goes to Republican candidate Dwight Eisenhower or to Democratic Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois. There is to be no successor to the political philosophies of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman.

There is no dispute of that appraisal among either veteran political observers or government officials in Washington. Both candidates lean to the more conservative approach to domestic problems, away from strong government controls over business and economic affairs.

• **Major Changes in Washington**—The difference between the two men is one of degrees, not of purpose or general philosophy. Major Washington changes will be made—both as to policies and personnel—whichever candidate wins. The changes would, naturally, be more sweeping under Eisenhower, less drastic under Stevenson.

As president, either of the candidates would call a halt in the long drift toward the so-called welfare state. Again, the halt would be less abrupt under Stevenson. Objectives would not be changed so much as would the methods, under Stevenson. But the old crowd of do-gooders would be out in the cold in either case.

• **Labor's Position Altered**—Labor leaders are to lose much of their White House influence. They will be "asking," not "ordering," the White House when it comes to getting special favors. Both men have a business point of view, but neither can be classed as anti-labor. Both are more accurately classified as moderates.

The fact that the ultra-liberal Democratic platform seems to clash at vital points with the known personal views and political record of Gov. Stevenson does not especially disturb his friends and backers. They do not regard the platform as too binding on the president, once he is in office.

• **No Big Tax Cuts**—Both Eisenhower and Stevenson believe in economy in government, but also both realize that so long as world conditions remain unsettled that there can be no major reduction in defense spending. Neither can promise immediate tax reductions, although both will favor trimming the fat off both the defense and domestic budgets.

On foreign affairs—on bolstering the defense of the free world against communism—there is little to choose between the two men, or as between the two parties, for that matter. Neither is an appeaser; nor is either a jingoist.

• **Farm Program**—The present farm program is not to be upset, whether the next president is Stevenson or Eisenhower. Both feel that it is basically sound and should be continued, but without some of the frills that New Dealers and Fair Dealers have advocated.

• **A Corpse to Dispose of**—The Brannan Plan seems dead beyond resurrection by either candidate or party. Republicans labored the corpse, but Democrats seem intent only on seeing that it gets a decent burial. The only mourners seem to be Secretary Brannan and his ideological bedfellow, Farmers Union President James Patton.

Eisenhower is for continuation of price supports and, anyway, the law says he must see to it that supports for cotton, corn, wheat, peanuts, rice and tobacco don't fall below 90 percent of either the old or modernized parity formula, whichever is the higher, at least through 1954.

Stevenson, likewise, favors continued price protection for farmers, but he stops short of the Fair Deal guaranteed income objective. He personally dislikes subsidies and he thinks that such programs should be constantly revaluated to determine whether they are accomplishing their objective and whether the need for them continues to exist.

• **The New Faces**—Who are the "key" farm men in the campaign of the two presidential candidates? There has been little so far on which to answer that question very specifically. Important farm advisers in the Eisenhower camp include Rep. Clifford Hope, Kansas, ranking minority member of the House agriculture committee; Eisenhower's brother, Milton, president of State College of Pennsylvania; Sen. Frank Carlson of Kansas, and Dan Thornton, governor of Colorado.

Thornton is the man to watch most closely; he could very well be the next secretary of agriculture. He has been spending a lot of time with Eisenhower and almost certainly can have a cabinet post if Republicans win. He has been mentioned also for interior secretary. Milton will work behind the scenes, Hope and Carlson out in front.

• **Anderson to Advise Stevenson**—Stevenson has given no indication as to whom he will rely on for farm advice, although many here think it could well be Sen. Clinton Anderson of New Mexico, the former secretary of agriculture. Anderson's and Stevenson's ideas on farm matters are somewhat similar. Anderson has opposed much of the Fair Deal farm program, and especially the Brannan Plan, and he joined with Republicans in writing the 1948 farm law which both parties largely repudiated in Chicago. Anderson gets along well

with the farm groups, something Brannan has been unable to do.

• **USDA Uneasy About Cotton**—There is an uneasiness around the agriculture department that indicates an opinion that a more serious cotton problem may be dumped in the lap of the next administration. That problem may be one of getting production back more in line with a lower demand.

Demand for U.S. cotton in the "crop year" that began yesterday (Aug. 1) now is estimated at from 13.3 to 14.6 million bales. That includes 4 to 4.8 million bales export and 9.3 to 9.8 million bales domestic consumption. Those are official USDA figures.

Officials figuring the 1952 crop at around 15 million bales don't think there will be any serious price troubles this year "if." That "if" depends on how much cotton growers are willing to put under CCC loan and on how low they wait for the market price to go before putting cotton into the loan.

"Farmers," a USDA official tells us, "can hold cotton prices at whatever figure they want to this fall. If enough of them decide to take loans and hold onto their cotton, prices should stay up pretty well. If not it could go down to or below the loan rate."

Government officials do not anticipate too much trouble with prices, or surpluses, from the 1952 crop, but they think that unless production adjustments are made in the 1953 crop more in line with demand the old cotton surplus bugaboo will return again.

• **To Relax Quarantine Restrictions**—Unless there is an overwhelming protest from the cotton trade, quarantine restrictions on the importation of cotton and cotton products are to be relaxed about Sept. 1.

A proposed order subject to cotton industry comment up to Aug. 16, would rewrite and combine five orders and regulations applicable to importation of cotton lint, wrappings, cottonseed and cottonseed products. The revisions would:

1. Rescind the present restrictions on the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico.

2. Add golden nematode of potatoes and flag smut disease of wheat as basis for quarantine restrictions on importation of cotton bagging.

3. Permit importation, after certain protections against pest importation, of unfumigated cotton and cotton products when such products are destined to a mill approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

4. When imported cotton has been stored in non-growing areas in the U.S. for 18 months it would be released without further treatment.

350 Attend Tour Ending Delta Land Use Week

Approximately 350 farmers, bankers and agricultural workers met July 24 at Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., for the tour of the buckshot research area which was the climax of the observance of Delta Land Use Emphasis Week. Pasture, rice and row crops were viewed on the tour.

• Sixteen Southern states produced 66 percent of the nation's broilers in 1951.

Right for every Job

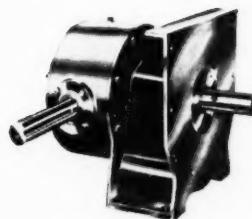
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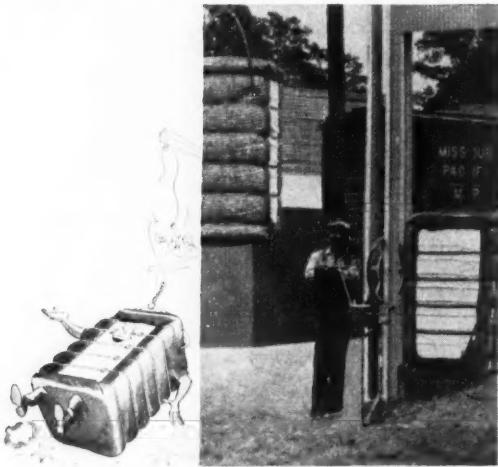
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Steel-bound to resist strain with U-S-S ARROW COTTON TIES



In spite of the strain of heavy baling pressures, U-S-S Arrow Cotton Ties do not cut through at the buckles. That's one reason why ginners all through the South & Southwest prefer them. They use far more U-S-S Arrow Cotton Ties than any other brand.

U-S-S Arrow Cotton Ties are produced—from ore to finished product—under the single supervision of the South's largest steel mill and the world's largest producer of cotton ties. This fact assures you of uniform, dependable cotton ties that will keep bales neat, firm and compact from press to destination.

Order the U-S-S Cotton Ties you need from conveniently located warehouses in the Cotton Belt.



• The standard bundle of U-S-S Arrow Cotton Ties contains 30 ties, 11½ feet in length, and 30 buckles. It weighs approximately 45 pounds. Ties are 15/16" wide and approximately No. 19 gauge steel.

Special Arrow Ties, 12 feet in length, weigh about 60 pounds per bundle of 30 ties and 30 buckles. Ties are 15/16" wide and approximately No. 18 gauge steel.

High Density Compress Bands are also available 30 ties to the bundle in specified lengths, without buckles.

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UNITED STATES STEEL

Spinner-Breeder Conference Will Hear Many Industry Leaders

Featured speakers at the ninth Cotton Spinner-Breeder Conference, Sept. 1-2, at Greenville and Stoneville, Miss., will include Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, chairman of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas; Dr. John P. Eiting, research director, Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C.; Dr. Earl Berkley, director, ACCO fiber and spinning laboratory, Houston; and F. Marion Rhodes, director, cotton branch, PMA-USDA, Washington.

Cotton breeders of the Mississippi Delta are hosts to the 1952 conference which is sponsored by the Delta Council advisory research committee.

Panel discussions of cotton industry problems also will be featured. Panel moderators will be Claude L. Welch, director, Production and Marketing Division, National Cotton Council; and Alfred M. Pendleton, USDA Extension cotton specialist, Dallas.

Panel participants include Dr. Harold D. Loden, in charge of cotton breeding, Paymaster Farm, Plainview, Texas; Dr. C. W. Manning, cotton breeder, Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co., Stoneville, Miss.; Dr. William L. Giles, superintendent, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville; J. Ritchie Smith, head of educational services, National Cotton Council; and E. C. Westbrook, agronomist at the University of Georgia.

Also to discuss panel topics are Charles M. Merkel, engineer in charge, U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville; John E. Ross, Jr., and Vernon P. Moore of the Stoneville Cotton Laboratory; W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president and secretary, National Cotton Ginnery Association; Ben P. Whitney, head of the cotton department, Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.; and Dr. Rodney Whitaker, chief, Marketing Services Division, PMA Cotton Branch, Washington.

Tours to the research and breeding institutions in the Delta will be other features.

Complete Plans for Six Insect Training Courses for Texas Vo-Ag Teachers

Plans have been completed for conducting six insect training short courses for selected Texas vocational agriculture teachers at three points in the state in 1953. Forty teachers will participate in each course.

The schedule follows: one course at Weslaco in the Rio Grande Valley the first week in June; three courses at A. & M. College the first, second, and third weeks in June; and two courses at Texas Technological College in Lubbock the second and third weeks in July.

Cooperating in the courses are Texas vocational agriculture officials, Texas A. & M. College, and Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Training courses in cotton insect control for vocational agriculture teachers were conducted for the first time this year, one at A. & M. and one at Texas Tech. The success of the courses led to the expanded schedule of instruction planned for next year.

Purpose of the courses is to take the story of effective cotton insect control to the community and farm levels, where it is needed most.

Buckeye Revises Linter Purchase Order and Contract

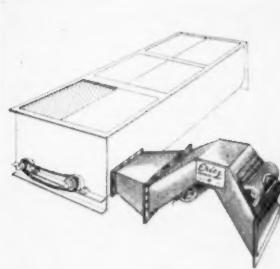
The Chemical Pulp Division of Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Memphis, has announced a revision of its purchase order and contract covering cotton linters. The revision became effective Aug. 1.

The principal change involves the purchase of linters on a pound rather than a bale basis. Contracts will specify the number of pounds to be delivered with a total allowable variation of 25,000 pounds or 2 percent, whichever is smaller. Tare may not exceed 5 percent.

• The investment per person engaged in agriculture is higher than that for the person employed in industry, and a farmer manipulates more mechanical horsepower per person in his farming operations than does a city dweller at his job.

• Some people try to keep from gaining weight by eating a bird-sized breakfast, or by skipping the whole meal. It's a far better plan, nutritionists insist, to eat a good breakfast and even out your day's quota over the three meals.

Belt-Wide Tests Prove Tramp Iron Major Cause of Gin Fires



The Roswell Gin Co. installation shows the Eriez Magnetic Hump directly following a Conveyor Distributor Drier. It was this installation that helped reduce Roswell Gin fires from 25 to 5.

ERIEZ MAGNET EFFECTIVE IN TEST

Mr. J. P. White, Jr., president, Roswell Gin Company, Roswell, New Mexico, reports, "in the 1950-51 season, we ginned 2,200 bales of cotton and had 25 fires. In the 1951-52 season, we installed our Eriez magnet. Even though our output was increased to 4,000 bales, fires were cut to 5. In addition, we estimate that the Eriez magnet was responsible for eliminating a great deal of our maintenance and increasing our total production. The equipment will pay for itself in two seasons."

BUY ON 30 DAY FREE TRIAL . . . MANY TYPES AVAILABLE

Eriez engineered magnets have been specially designed for your exact needs! Tower Drier Magnets, Gin Slide and Linter Magnets, Magnetic Humps and a Combination Green Ball, Rock and Magnetic Trap are available in various sizes and strengths to fit your needs. Installation is quick and simple. **CHECK THESE BIG ADVANTAGES:** Simple, powerful, permanently magnetized . . . no wiring for electric current needed . . . no operating costs — first cost is last cost!

Buy on 30 DAY FREE TRIAL! If installation is made previous to beginning of the ginning season, trial period will commence on the first day of operation and end 30 days from that date. Trial offer does not apply to green ball trap. Trial period will be mutually established between the ginner and the manufacturer. All shipments, F.O.B., Erie, Pennsylvania.

Eriez Permanent Magnets Prove Highly Effective In Extensive Tests Sponsored By Nat'l Cotton Council

Two years ago, the Eriez Manufacturing Company was confident that the large number of fires experienced by ginners could be, for the greatest part, eliminated. This confidence was the result of Eriez experience in serving over 22 process industries . . . many of them with processes far more hazardous than those encountered in ginning operations. The experimental program was undertaken with the knowledge that Eriez was responsible for the inclusion of new high strength Non-Electric Permanent Magnets in the National Fire Prevention and Explosion Codes, as well as in the written specifications of approved equipment for many separate industry and insurance codes.

Eriez proved the effectiveness of this equipment through the year-long tests sponsored by the National Cotton Council of America, tests that assure you of positive results. Many experimental gins were chosen and Eriez magnetic separators of different types were installed during the 1951-52 ginning season. The results show:

Tramp Iron is a major cause of fires and can be controlled by installing high strength Eriez Permanent Non-Electric Magnets.

Each ginner participating completed a performance record. The records of these installations will be sent to you on request.

10 YEAR GUARANTEE ON MAGNETIC STRENGTH

Eriez unconditionally guarantees every piece of magnetic equipment against loss of original magnetic strength for a period of 10 years. If, for any reason, the unit loses strength, it will be re-energized at Eriez expense. All units carry a one year warranty against defective workmanship and/or materials.

INSURANCE RATES REDUCED

In a letter to their customers the ARKANSAS INSPECTION & RATING BUREAU lowered premium rates 15¢ per \$100.00 for the inclusion of approved permanent non-electric magnetic separators. Here is real evidence of the success of this thorough magnet experimental program.

ASK FOR FREE GIN MAGNET BULLETIN

Clip and mail the handy printed inquiry coupon at right for a brand new four-page Bulletin B-565 completely describing new Non-Electric Permanent Magnets designed especially for you.



AS DANGEROUS AS A MATCH

Shown above is a typical collection of tramp metal removed from one of Eriez experimental installations following a short period of operation. Simply through the installation of a Tower Drier Magnet, this gin reduced its fires by 75%. It's hard to believe that these pieces of tramp metal can be as dangerous as a lighted match . . . but National Fire Prevention and Insurance records prove this a fact.

(2)

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C. W. Dean	Memphis, Tenn.
H. H. Hersey Co.	Greenville, S. C.
B. A. Pietri	Richmond, Va.
Power-Mac, Inc.	San Francisco, Calif.
R. D. Cotton	Los Angeles, Calif.
R. C. Tricon Co.	New Orleans, La.
L. P. Zumstein	Port Orange, Fla.

Defoliation Guide

(Continued from Page 14)

Users of defoliants are advised to make full use of all available weather information, such as dew and humidity forecasts, temperature, wind velocity, rainfall, etc., from radio stations.

• **Cautions Are Given** — Elliott lists a number of cautions regarding the use of defoliation materials that are highly important to cotton producers. One of these is a warning against using any defoliant that is not labeled as to exact chemical content. He points out that unknown defoliants may injure open fiber, or unopen bolls, and may cause fire hazards at gins.

Only enough acreage should be defoliated to stay ahead of picking. A second

application may be necessary in unusually rank cotton, or if plants are immature. This should be made after leaves have fallen from the first application, usually in a week to 10 days.

Precautions that are printed on the container label of the defoliant used should be carefully studied and followed.

• **Caring for the Equipment** — Experience has proved that proper care of the equipment used for defoliation is highly important. The guide suggests that, before beginning application, spray tanks, pumps, lines and nozzles be thoroughly cleaned to remove sticky residues left by liquid insecticides.

It also recommends that spray machines be flushed with water after each day of operation.

Meeting Discusses Delta Cotton Labor Outlook

Agricultural labor requirements for the 1952 cotton crop in the Delta were discussed July 30 at a meeting in Greenville, Miss., sponsored by the Delta Council labor committee. The committee heard reports on intrastate labor supplies, prospects for securing Mexican nationals and record keeping regulations of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Group Gives Stand on

Chemicals in Foods

There is considerable confusion at present among food processors and the public due to a number of proposals to amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act with reference to the use of new chemicals in foods.

At its annual meeting early in July, the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils clarified its position in the matter when it unanimously adopted the following statement of principles relating to the use of chemicals in foods:

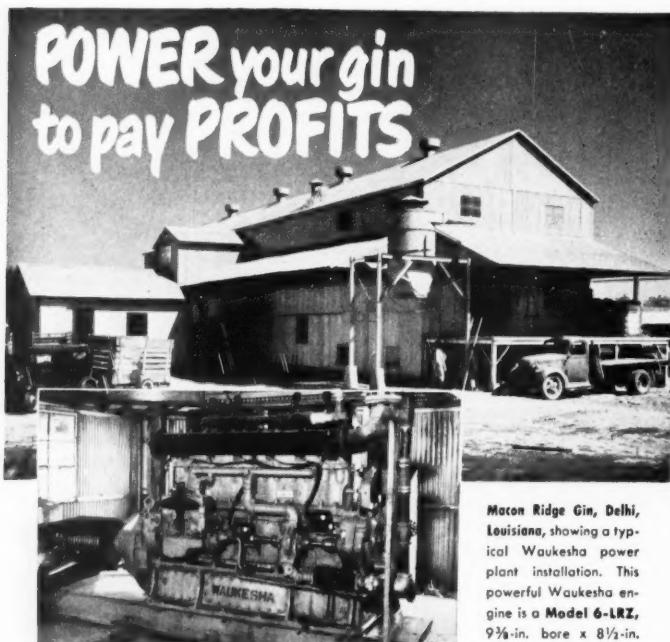
1. We believe it is the responsibility of the Food Industries to exert every effort toward the production and distribution of foods which are wholesome and nutritious and to assure adequate safeguards against contamination or adulteration which would render human food unwholesome.

2. We believe the Food Industries should continue to improve their food products from the standpoint of nutritive value, wholesomeness, palatability, and convenience, and in so doing public health and welfare should continue to be the first consideration.

3. We believe every substance not represented by long usage in human diet should be subject to question as an ingredient in food, and that this question should be resolved by adequate animal experimentation to prove that its use in food does not present a hazard to public health.

4. We believe every new substance proposed for use in human food should be subjected to adequate pre-testing by the manufacturer or user of the substance and that such pre-testing should be required by law.

5. We believe it to be a proper function of Government to control those factors which may affect adversely public health. Therefore, we believe the results of animal experimentation in pre-testing new substances proposed for use in food should be reviewed and approved by the Food and Drug Administration before the substance is allowed to be used in food sold to the public. There should be proper provision for appeal to the courts in case of an arbitrary ruling or unreasonable delay on the part of the Administrator in making a ruling.



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smoother power...more modern construction
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Ginners used to say "something more powerful" would give them higher profits. Waukesha's big cotton gin engines give them both. With their higher torque they're not stalled by momentary overloads, and there's always plenty of reserve power.

Quick response to load changes, massive drop-forged heat-treated crankshafts, precision main bearings,

heavy-duty, clutch-type power take-off and outboard bearing assemblies keep power flowing smoothly. Ruggedness, accessibility, enclosed moving parts, pressure lubrication—assure long life and easy maintenance. Find out about these modern gin engines: Models 6-WAK (1197 cu. in.), 6-NKR (1905 cu. in.), 6-LRO (2894 cu. in.), 6-LRZ (3520 cu. in.).

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**THE SINKERS CORPORATION
KENNETT, MISSOURI**

Gunn to Manage S. A. Camp Oil Mill Division

S. A. Camp Companies, Shafter, Calif., have announced the appointment of J. L. Gunn, Blytheville, Ark., as general manager of the oil mill division, effective Aug. 15.

A native of Memphis, Gunn is a graduate of Southwestern College and entered the crushing industry in 1933 at the Swift and Co. oil mill in Memphis. He became manager of the Swift mill at Blytheville in 1942 and held this position, except for a brief period managing the Memphis mill, until the time of his new appointment.

Active in local programs at Blytheville, he served as president of the chamber of commerce in 1949 and is now a member of the board of directors. He was chairman of the local chapter of the American Red Cross in 1950 and 1951, has been a member and director of the board of trade, and served as city alderman. He is a Mason and Shriner, Methodist and member of the Blytheville Country Club.

He and his wife, formerly Marjorie Moore of Memphis, have three children, Robert Lindsey, Marjorie Elizabeth and Margaret Moore.

T. C. Lee, Associates Buy Perkins Mills Stock

T. C. Lee and associates have purchased the outstanding stock of Perkins Oil Company, Memphis, and have announced that there will be no changes in personnel, company name, or relations with cottonseed and soybean shippers and buyers of the firm's finished products.

Lee will continue as president of the firm; and some of the stock has been purchased by his associates, J. T. Haynes, who represents the organization in Tennessee; F. H. Ferrell, manager of the West Memphis plant; and Allen Smith, chemical engineer. Remainder of the stock is owned by local investors in Memphis who will not be active in the operation of the business.

Guides for Use of Spray Insecticides Listed

It takes the right amount of poison, at the right place and at the right time to get adequate cotton insect control, the National Cotton Council emphasizes in listing guides for the use of spray insecticides.

Proper coverage is essential, regardless of the method of application, the Council points out. Other points to remember are:

1. Use only properly formulated emulsifiable concentrates.
2. Read directions carefully—all concentrates are not the same.
3. Be sure recommended amounts of technical material per acre are used.
4. If rain of .25 of an inch or more occurs within 24 hours, repeat application of dieldrin or toxaphene. If rain of .25 inch or more occurs within 10 hours, repeat application of aldrin or benzene hexachloride (BHC).
5. For optimum results apply sprays only when plants are dry. Spray applied to plants wet with rain or heavy dew

will be diluted and its effectiveness usually reduced.

6. Low-pressure spray equipment gives best results.

7. Use from one to 10 gallons of diluted spray per acre. Exact amount will depend upon equipment, dilution of materials, and size of plants.

8. Spray should never be applied in amounts which will result in puddling or run-off from the leaves. Plant injury is liable to result.

9. Sprays may be applied effectively throughout the day.

10. On ground equipment, place nozzles so that the terminal and outer leaves of the plants are well covered with spray. One nozzle per row is sufficient for seedling cotton. Use two nozzles per row for cotton 12 to 20 inches high. Three nozzles per row should be used on cotton above 20 inches high.

11. To avoid burning of foliage and to obtain better coverage, nozzles should not touch plants. Distance of nozzles from plants will vary from six to 12 inches, depending upon equipment, materials used, size of plants, and weather

conditions. Adjust nozzles closer to plants as wind velocity increases.

12. Use fenders on tractors to reduce injury to large cotton.

13. Swaths of aerial applications should not exceed capacity of equipment. For best results flagmen should be stationed in the field to guide pilots.

Rainfall at Mississippi State College Short

Total rainfall at Mississippi State College during the first half of 1952 was only 17.80 inches, 11.27 inches below the average rainfall for the period. June rainfall of only .29 of an inch was the smallest for 63 years of record at the school, comparing with a June average of 4.05 inches.

■ **BETTIE McGEE**, daughter of E. C. McGEE, manager of Swift and Co. oil mill at Memphis, Tenn., represented East high school at a "Girls' State" meeting at Nashville, and has been elected to National Honor Society.



GUESS WHO?

Looking for all the world like a native of the place where this picture was made is an American girl whose beauty and charm are known to millions in the U.S. and many foreign lands she has visited in the last few months. She is Pat Mullarkey of Dallas, 1952 Maid of Cotton, shown in "pollero," national fiesta dress of Panama, in her final fashion show appearance at the El Panama Hotel.

"300 and 400 Tests per day . . .

Finest Tester for On-The-Spot Testing"



We have used a Steinlite Moisture Tester since 1942. During the bean season, we run between 300 and 400 tests per day and this would be impossible with other type testers. We think the new '400G' is the finest tester ever for on the spot testing. During winter we make between 10 to 25 tests on corn per day and find it very satisfactory.

Sincerely, Bob Hink
Williams Milling Co., Sac City, Iowa

**Satisfied Users KNOW the New 400G
STEINLITE is FASTER • EASIER to Operate • STURDIER**

You can make an accurate test in only 60 seconds. No technical knowledge necessary. Dial type selector speeds meter reading — no needle wobble. Built-in thermometer saves time. Voltage stabilizer prevents fluctuation. Easy-to-read charts give moisture results faster.

And, like the thousands of other satisfied users, you can depend on Steinlite accuracy over the years. Find out for yourself how easy it is to make an accurate 60-second moisture test on the Steinlite.

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Please rush my 400G Steinlite for 10 day trial.
 Send me more facts about the 400G.

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Cross Cultivation of Cotton in Missouri

C. W. Reed III and his father, C. W. Reed Jr., experimented with cross cultivation of cotton this year on their farm near Hayti, Mo., according to Hilton L. Bracey of the Missouri Cotton Producers Association.

The Reeds cross cultivated 100 acres at an average cost of \$1.30 per acre for one cultivation, compared to \$5 an acre for drill-cultivated cotton. "It takes courage to plow cotton crossways the first time," C. W. Reed III states, "but I am well satisfied with my crossplowing experience so far."

He says the first requisite for doing a good job of cross cultivation is a good stand of cotton. "Most farmers plant 30

pounds of seed per acre, but we planted from 60 to 75 pounds. We plowed the cotton in the ordinary way the first time. The following week we rigged up cultivators with disk hillers, spacing the hillers in such a way that would leave 8 inches of cotton in a hill with 38-inch rows."

According to Bracey, results of the experiment look good so far, but he points out that the value of cross cultivation cannot be determined finally until yields are compared and production costs analyzed.

■ ROBERT TAYLOR graduated with honors from Montgomery Catholic high school, Montgomery, Ala. He is the son of R. D. TAYLOR, office manager for Swift and Co. oil mill.

Council Features Sheets In August Promotion

Fresh, clean sheets make for sound sleep, the National Cotton Council is advising housewives in a campaign starting in August. Goal of the campaign is to increase annual consumption of sheets, cotton's second largest market. The sheet market last year consumed 561,350 bales of cotton, and 103,270 bales were used in pillowcases, also featured in the campaign.

Retailers, jobbers, manufacturers and all daily newspapers are receiving material presenting sheet promotion ideas; and a film dramatizing benefits of clean sheets and easy home laundry methods of washing sheets is being produced by the Council.

Housewives are being urged to maintain an inventory of six sheets per bed, and advertising and publicity are featuring the slogan "For Refreshing Sleep, Change Your Sheets Twice a Week." Market sources indicate that many Americans now keep only four sheets per bed and change them only once a week.

U. S. Tax Assistance Given To Four Nylon Plants

Defense Production Authority, Washington, has announced approval of federal tax benefits for four plants producing nylon. The plants are scheduled to produce more than 100,000,000 pounds of nylon annually, or about one-third of the national goal for defense production expansion of non-cellulose fibers, the announcement pointed out.

Three of the projects involve expansion of existing nylon plants of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co. at Chattanooga, Tenn., Seaford, Del., and Martinsville, Va. The fourth is a plant of Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation at a site which remains to be selected, DPA said.

DPA has announced that it is not assisting rayon expansion and will not aid expansion of plants producing other non-cellulose fibers. Unless there is a change in military requirements, DPA said that no further expansion of synthetic fiber projects will qualify for tax assistance.

Groups to Push Sale of Arkansas-Grown Seeds

A program to publicize and win wider acceptance for Arkansas-grown certified planting seeds has been undertaken jointly by the Arkansas Seed Growers Association and the Arkansas Seed Dealers Association. The groups will launch an educational and advertising campaign designed to acquaint southern seedsmen and farmers with "proof that Arkansas-grown seeds are the best obtainable of the various types and varieties which are used in other southern states as well as Arkansas."

Arkansas seeds that are produced in volumes large enough for out-of-state movement are cottonseed, seed rice, soybeans, seed oats, Kobe lespedeza, hybrid corn, singletary peas, and hairy vetch. Arkansas has a number of processing plants equipped with modern drying, cleaning and other seed-processing equipment essential to high quality seeds with excellent germination.

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Meetings in West Texas Discuss Bracero Needs

A series of meetings to explain to farmers and ranchmen how they can legally obtain braceros from Mexico began Aug. 2 in West Texas, with a meeting at Sonora. West Texas Chamber of Commerce, coordinator of the series, was joined by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association in sponsoring the Sonora conference.

The schedule of meetings includes Haskell, 1:30 p.m., Aug. 4, American Legion Hall; Littlefield, 1:30 p.m., Aug. 5, high school auditorium; Lamesa, 1:30 p.m., Aug. 6, Palace Theatre; Pecos, 1:30 p.m., Aug. 7, municipal auditorium; El Paso, 1:30 p.m., Aug. 8, ballroom, Hotel del Norte; and Childress, 8 p.m., Aug. 14, place to be announced.

S. N. Reed, O'Brien, president, Texas Cotton Ginner's Association, is a member of the panel for the question period at the meetings, along with representatives of U.S. Department of Labor, Texas Employment Commission, Texas Good Neighbor Commission and other groups.

The West Texas area is estimated to need approximately 20,000 more of the Mexican laborers this year than the 90,000 that were processed to producers of the region in 1951.

June Soybean Inspections Continue at High Level

Inspected receipts of soybeans in June were the largest of record for that month and were more than double the number of cars inspected in June 1951, according to reports to USDA. June inspections totaled 9,728 cars compared with 8,796 in May and 4,801 cars inspected in June last year. Inspected receipts for October through June totaled 109,022 cars compared with 114,892 cars for the same months last season.

The quality of the soybeans inspected in June was somewhat better than for the preceding month and about 17 percent above average. Eighty-four percent graded No. 2 or better compared with 83 percent in May and 72 percent the 10-year (1942-51) June average.

Inspections of soybeans in June included the equivalent of 632 cars inspected as cargo lots and 203 cars as truck receipts.

Carolinas Crushers to Meet at Asheville

The 1953 annual joint convention of the North and South Carolina cottonseed crushers' associations will be held June 8-9 at The Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer of the South Carolina association, and Mrs. M. U. Hogue, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer for the North Carolina group, are making plans for another outstanding meeting at one of the favorite convention sites for Carolinas crushers.

Southern Managers Retire And Others Transferred

With the retirement on July 1 of William King, Columbia, and L. C. Breedon, Bennettsville, as managers for the Southern Cotton Oil Co., a number of other changes have been made in the Southern organization in South Carolina.

King completed 50 years with the firm on April 1, 1952. He began as cashier at Florence, S. C., and served at different mills in North and South Carolina. He had been manager at Columbia since 1938.

Breedon completed 50 years with Southern in the summer of 1951, having started at the Bennettsville mill in 1899 when it was the Atlantic Cotton Oil Co. The mill was bought by Southern in

1901. He had been at the same mill for 53 years, 48 years as manager.

J. S. Long, formerly manager at Darlington, has gone to Columbia as assistant district manager in charge of the Columbia mill. He has been with the firm since 1941.

George L. Hooks, Jr., assistant manager at Bennettsville, has been named manager.

Rudolph M. Robinson, formerly assistant manager at Florence, succeeded Long as manager of the Southern mill at Darlington.

■ **MARTHA JANE HOLMAN** was an honor graduate this spring from high school at Waco, Texas. Her father, J. P. HOLMAN, is manager of the Swift and Co. oil mill.

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Commodity Futures Trading Was Active Last Year

Activity in the commodity futures markets continued at a comparatively high level in the fiscal year ended June 30. Grain futures trading on all markets amounted to 12,795,000,000 bushels, an increase of 5.7 percent over last year. Cotton futures trading was 94,887,000 bales, an increase of 20 percent.

Other commodities with larger trading volumes included wool tops, butter, potatoes, and cottonseed oil. Futures trading in eggs, lard, soybean oil, and millfeeds reflected decreases. In all but four commodities the level of open contracts—speculative and hedging combined—was higher than one year earlier. Twelve percent more people were in the markets than in the preceding year.

Enforcement of special regulations to curb large-scale speculation in soybeans and eggs was begun during the year. Public hearings to consider speculative limits on cottonseed oil, soybean oil, and lard were announced on July 1, 1952.

Irrigated Pasture Worth

\$121 More Per Acre

Irrigated pasture paid \$121 more per acre, after all costs were accounted for, than nonirrigated pasture in tests last year at the Tennessee Dairy Experiment Station near Lewisburg. Between April and November, 24 inches of water were applied per acre, at a total cost of \$59.67. Cows on irrigated pasture had more days of grazing and produced more milk and butterfat.

Weaker Demand and Price For Feeder Cattle Seen

Prospects for weaker demand and prices for feeder cattle during the fall marketing season are seen by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas in its mid-July Agricultural News Letter. The letter quotes a Purdue University marketing specialist who states also that this appears to be a year in which feeder cattle prices will weaken as the marketing season progresses.

Substantial liquidation of cattle by southwestern ranchmen and farmers the past year, due to severe drought, may sharply reduce marketing of cattle this fall in the Southwest, the report adds. In fact, if good, soaking rains are general before Nov. 1, southwestern cattlemen may do considerable restocking. However, increased cattle numbers in other parts of the country are likely to provide as many or more cattle for marketing than during fall months of 1951.

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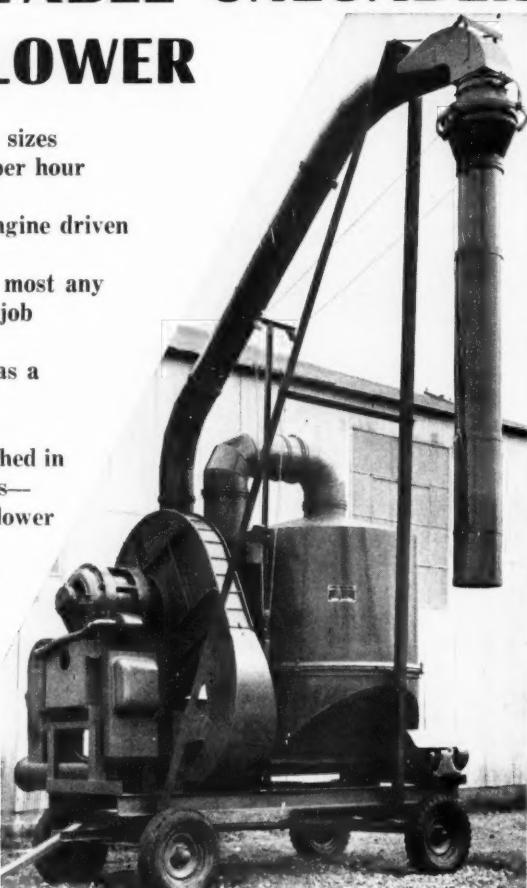
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North Carolina Acreages Of Oilseeds Reduced

A net reduction in total acreage of principal oilseeds, cottonseed, soybeans and peanuts, in North Carolina is reported by USDA as a result of a sharp reduction in peanut plantings. Indicated peanut acreage for all purposes is 212,000 acres, the lowest since 1933. Last year, 250,000 acres were grown.

Soybean acreage for all purposes is estimated at 439,000, the same as last year. Acreage for beans is estimated at 303,000 acres, 3,000 more than in 1951. North Carolina's July 1 cotton acreage was estimated at 2,000 acres more than last year's 698,000 acres.

Feed Tonnage Increase for North Carolina in 1952

North Carolina State Department of Agriculture reports that total feed tonnage shipped during the first 11 months of the 1951-52 fiscal year, through May, was 864,914 tons, compared with 755,183 for the corresponding period of 1950-51. May shipments were 82,599 against 80,755 a year ago.

700 to 900 Wetbacks Processed Daily

Immigration Service officials in Washington report that from 700 to 900 wetbacks are being "processed" daily at a temporary holding center at Hidalgo, Texas, for return to Mexico.

The makeshift holding center is part of a general drive by the Service to round up and return Mexican nationals found to have entered the country illegally.

Officials say, however, that they do not expect this rate to be continued for very long. For one thing, the Rio Grande has been running a bit too high to make wading safe. For another, officials say the border patrol is becoming more effective.

Crinkle Leaf Caused by Manganese Toxicity

Crinkle leaf of cotton, a condition somewhat resembling thrips injury, has been found in several Arkansas counties during recent years, according to Dr. V. H. Young and Dr. R. L. Beacher, Arkansas Experiment Station, Fayetteville.

"Soils on which cotton plants show crinkle leaf conditions are generally strongly acid, poor in structure, low in organic matter and in need of calcium and often magnesium," they report. "Generally speaking, the pH should be raised to about 6.0 to 6.5, drainage should be improved where necessary, and efforts should be made to improve the organic matter supply and soil structure."

A result of manganese toxicity, crinkle leaf condition affects plants throughout the season, in contrast to thrips injury which becomes less apparent as the season progresses.

Arkansas counties in which crinkle leaf has been reported include Lawrence, Jackson, White, Woodruff, Monroe, Arkansas, Lincoln, Nevada and Chicot. The condition occurs in definite spots or areas, with the most severe injury at the center of the spot and gradual fading out of symptoms towards the edges.

Sharp Decreases in 1952 Plantings of Peanuts

The 1952 acreage of peanuts planted alone for all purposes (including nuts for picking and threshing and for hogging off) is estimated by USDA at 2,046,000 acres, 21 percent less than last year.

Compared with a year ago, the acreage is 15 percent less in the Virginia-Carolina area; 17 percent less in the Southeastern area; and 31 percent less in the Southwestern area.

USDA says that about 1,677,000 acres of peanuts will be picked and threshed this season if the usual ratio prevails between plantings for all purposes and acreage picked and threshed. If this acreage materializes and yields are comparable with the 1949-51 average, about 1.4 billion pounds of peanuts would be picked and threshed in 1952.

Madison, Limestone Leading Alabama Cotton Counties

Madison and Limestone counties were the leading Alabama counties in cotton acreage and production for 1951, but Baldwin had the highest lint yield per acre. O. N. Andrews, Extension cotton improvement specialist, Auburn, reports that Alabama's 1951 state average yield of 299 pounds of lint per acre was the fourth highest on record.

The five counties that produced the highest number of bales are Madison, 54,000; Limestone, 41,000; Cullman, 33,700; Lawrence, 33,200, and Marshall, 29,800.

Counties producing the highest number of pounds of lint per acre are Baldwin, 414; Escambia, 380; Cullman, 373; Geneva, 362, and Marshall and Jackson, 360 pounds per acre.

■ DALTON E. GANDY, Ruston, La., field representative of the NCPA Educational Service, was a recent visitor to the office of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

Record Stocks of Peanuts Reported in Storage

The total supply of peanuts (farmers' stock equivalent basis) held in off-farm positions at the end of June amounted to 475,000,000 pounds, USDA reports. This compares with 413,000,000 pounds a year ago and is the largest supply on record for the date.

Holdings of farmers' stock peanuts totaled about 43 percent larger than a year ago and were the largest for the date on record. Stocks of shelled, edible peanuts were smaller than a year ago.

Millings of farmers' stock peanuts through June 30 this season were about 22 percent less than to the same date last season, and were the smallest for the period during any other season since 1942.

Far West Plants Larger Proportion of Cotton

Farmers in the western portion of the Cotton Belt this year again increased their proportion of the nation's total cotton acreage, says USDA. California, Arizona and New Mexico had 9.1 percent of the total cotton acreage in cultivation on July 1, compared with 7.9 percent of the U.S. total a year earlier.

Cotton acreage in these Western States has increased steadily during the postwar period, and the estimated acreage in cultivation on July 1 was the largest for any year on record. USDA points out that the shift of acreage from the Southeast to the West has been partly responsible for the trend toward higher U.S. average yields which has prevailed for a number of years.

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CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

- September 1-2—Ninth Annual Spinner-Breeder Conference, Greenville and Stoneville, Miss. Sponsored by the Delta Council, Stoneville.
- Sept. 9-10—American Soybean Association, thirty-second annual convention, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.
- October 22-24—Sixth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference, Bakersfield and Fresno, Calif. For information write: National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

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- Jan. 26-27-28—National Cotton Council of America, fifteenth annual meeting, Dallas, Texas. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., executive vice-president-secretary.
- March 3-4—Oklahoma Cotton Ginner's Association annual convention, Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., secretary.
- March 23-24-25—Arkansas-Missouri Ginner's Association annual convention, Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.
- March 23-24-25—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit, Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginner's Association, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginner's associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the Exhibit.
- March 23-24-25—Tennessee Cotton Ginner's Association annual convention, Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.
- April 6-7-8—Texas Cotton Ginner's Association annual convention, State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, Texas, executive vice-president.
- April 13-14—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary.
- May 18-19—Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention, Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., secretary.
- June 3-4-5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, twenty-eighth annual convention, Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. L. E. Roberts, DeSoto Oil Company, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.
- June 8-9, 1953—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association-South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint annual convention, The Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

Delta Ginner's Attending Annual Short Course

Gin operation to maintain cotton quality and to obtain maximum efficiency are being stressed Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 5-6, at the Delta Ginner's Short Course at Greenville and Stoneville, Miss. Sponsors are the Delta Council and Mississippi Extension Service.

Demonstrations of new ginning devices, addressers by industry leaders and panel discussions are among features of the two day program. Ginner's from 18 Delta and part-Delta counties are attending.

Good Seeded Preparation Aids Other Operations

Better seeded preparation aids other operations in the cotton fields, Mississippi State College agricultural engineering department reports as a result of 1951 and 1952 tests. It was found that the old conventional method of dragging down the bed with a disc and section harrow resulted in uneven beds for planting and other operations.

In the spring of 1952, a method of leveling off beds with a combination of sweeps and runner planter with rake of shields was used. The low level bed which resulted was good for such operations as applying fertilizer, planting to a stand and applying pre-emergence chemicals in one operation, post-emergence oiling, and cultivating.



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Simple, But Effective

Gin Fire Reporting System Initiated

■ CARDS mailed by gins to state association office will be tabulated, then forwarded to National office to be summarized in Beltwide report.

A simple reporting system, which makes it easy for ginners to provide much needed facts about cotton gin fires, has been initiated throughout the Cotton Belt.

"Fire report" cards are being distributed to all ginners, with a request that a card be filled in and mailed after each fire regardless of its size. Cause of the fire, where it started, and other pertinent facts may be detailed easily through a check-off list on the card. The self-addressed card is mailed to the state ginner association where the information is tabulated.

Cards then are forwarded to the office of the National Cotton Ginners' Association to be summarized into a Beltwide report. Data on individual fires will be kept confidential at all levels.

Overall tabulations and summaries will be made available to all segments of the cotton industry as well as to gin manufacturers, fire fighting equipment

makers and to educational and research groups.

"Need for detailed information on cotton fires is urgent," W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., stressed in announcing the co-operative reporting system. Bruton is executive vice-president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association and chairman of the National Cotton Council's fire prevention and control committee. The two groups are co-operating with state ginner associations in the program.

"Cotton and property losses from fires at cotton gins continue to rise. Insurance rates are rising accordingly," Bruton added.

"Facts concerning relationship between cause of fire, point of origin, and amount of loss involved, must be obtained. With the proper information at hand, effective research, control and preventive measures can be taken. This cannot be accomplished without the desired facts.

"The Beltwide fire reporting system is being initiated and developed as a means of collecting, correlating and analyzing this information. Ginners from Carolina to California, through their representation in the National Cotton Ginners' Association, have pledged full co-operation.

"The reporting system should provide the basis for an all-out campaign to reduce the tremendous losses caused by cotton fires each year."

Each ginner will be sent a supply of cards by his state association. A record will be kept of all gins reporting. Additional cards will be provided as necessary.

Dr. J. E. Doherty, Jr. Receives Honors

The many friends of J. E. Doherty, Newport, Ark., and his son, Dr. James E. Doherty, Jr., of Little Rock, will be pleased to learn that the latter received two unusual honors recently.

An article by Doctor Doherty entitled "Ballistocardiography," a historical review and clinical observations, was published in the June 1952 issue of the American Practitioner, a nationally circulated medical publication.

Also, Doctor Doherty has been appointed director of the Cardiology Division at University Hospital, Little Rock, where he is completing his third year of residence.

The young doctor attended the University of Arkansas and received his M.D. degree in 1946. He served with the Medical Corps of the Army Air Force for two years and was stationed at Greenville, S. C. He and Mrs. Doherty have a young son, and are well known to many people in the crushing industry.

Chicago Grain Exchange Closing on Saturdays

Effective Aug. 2, the Chicago Board of Trade began closing the big grain exchange on Saturdays. This action followed similar steps by other major securities markets to confine operations to five days each week.

• Premiums total \$9,152 for the swine show, Oct. 4-12, at the State Fair of Texas in Dallas.

Statifier Moisture Restoration



MR. ENNIS MOSS, Ginner, Farm Operator and Inventor of the Moss Lint Cleaner has used Statifier Moisture Restoration since 1942.

Restoring part of the moisture removed by drying improves sample, helps staple and adds eight pounds to turnout.

MR. EARL SHELLABARGER, Farmers Gin Co., Bells, Tenn., "Statifiers in our gins are the best moisture restoration we have seen."

Statifiers are complete, partially assembled, gin crews have completed the installation in two hours. Priced reasonably they return dollars for each penny invested.

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Wescott Joins Seedburo Chicago Office Staff

Seedburo Equipment Co. has announced that Horace D. Wescott is joining the Chicago office staff as a district sales supervisor. He is an Iowa State College graduate with an agricultural background and experience working with 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers. His duties will include assisting vocational agriculture teachers in developing training programs in grain grading.

Shell Chemical to Center Activities in Denver

Shell Chemical Corporation, which recently purchased the Denver firm of Julius Hyman & Company, will centralize all of its agricultural chemical activity in Denver. According to J. Oostermeyer, Shell Chemical president, Denver will become the marketing headquarters for all of the firm's agricultural products, except fertilizers. The new organization will be known as the Julius Hyman & Company Division of Shell Chemical Corporation and will market aldrin and dieldrin, manufactured by Julius Hyman & Company; Shell's soil fumigants, D-D and CBP-55; and its long established line of spray oils which are marketed on the West Coast.

F. W. Hatch has been appointed vice-president of Julius Hyman & Company and manager of the new division. Other appointments to the new sales organization include that of L. F. Stayner, of Shell Chemical's New York sales staff,

U.S.-Mexico Reach Agreement On Bracero Wage Rates

WASHINGTON, AUG. 1.

MEXICO HAS AGREED at a high level conference with U.S. officials to drop its demand for a minimum of \$2.50 a hundred pounds for cotton picked by Mexican workers imported into the U.S. under the labor agreement. The decision was reached this week in Mexico City at discussions between President Aleman and Mexican labor officials with David Stowe, assistant to the President of the U.S., and Wm. S. Tyson, U.S. Labor Department solicitor. U.S. Ambassador O'Dwyer also participated in the conference.

The conference reached an agreement which would, in effect, confirm the provisions of the Mexican labor agreement, under which the U.S. Secretary of Labor would establish prevailing wage rates for Mexicans brought in under the program. The U.S. negotiators agreed, however, to take into consideration the Mexican request for adjustments in the wages to compensate for higher living costs. The Mexican government instructed its consuls in the U.S. to proceed with approval of recontracting and extension of contract of Mexican workers now in the U.S. Likewise, no restriction because of wage demand will be placed on recruitment of Mexican workers in Mexico. About 3,000 Mexican workers in New Mexico and 7,000 in Texas will be affected by the recontracting.

Brig. Gen. Michael J. Galvin, undersecretary of labor, heads a delegation now meeting with interested groups in Texas to help work out extension of contracts and smooth over any remaining rough spots. A meeting was held at Sonora on Aug. 1 and the following meetings are scheduled for next week: Haskell, Aug. 4; Littlefield, Aug. 5; Lamesa, Aug. 6; Pecos, Aug. 7; and El Paso, Aug. 8.

to the position of sales manager of Julius Hyman & Company Division.

The location of manufacturing and research departments in Denver will complete the centralization there of all activities related to the development and marketing of established products such

as aldrin and dieldrin as well as of new products still under development. In addition to the new division office at Denver, area sales offices are being established in New York, Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, St. Louis, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland.

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K. P. Ewing Will Head Pink Bollworm Investigations

K. P. EWING (above) entomologist of USDA's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at Waco, Texas, has been given a new assignment by the Bureau and will be in direct charge of pink bollworm investigations. Ewing's assignment will expedite plans for and execution of an expanded pink bollworm research program. He is already giving his personal attention to the investigations for which additional Federal funds have been allotted, plus financial assistance from the Oscar Johnston Foundation.

Stewart & Stevenson Names Herring Lubbock Manager

Brooks Herring has been appointed manager of the Lubbock, Texas branch of Stewart & Stevenson Services. Joe Manning, general manager, has announced. The Lubbock branch of Stewart & Stevenson is located at 1614 Fourth St.

Stewart & Stevenson was recently given an extension of their General Motors distributor franchise in the Lubbock area so that new engines as well as parts and service are now available through the Lubbock branch. Stewart & Stevenson is the nation's largest distributor of GM Diesel engines. The company is also distributor for Chrysler, Continental Red Seal, Peter Diesel, Chicago pneumatic engines, and Gardner-Denver pumps.

National Fertilizer Group Launches Bank Program

National Fertilizer Association, Washington, has launched a program to furnish banks, especially country banks, with information needed in considering farm production loans involving fertilizers.

Russell Coleman, NFA president, points out that farmers will need more working capital to purchase additional fertilizer if they are going to be able to grow the added crops set as a goal by the USDA. On the basis of present production costs, farmers will need about \$700 million more working capital in 1955 for fertilizers alone than they used in 1950.

60 Percent of Cottonseed Crushing Capacity Used

Only about 60 percent of the estimated crushing capacity of U.S. cottonseed oil mills was utilized in crushing the 1949-50 crop, according to estimates in "Cottonseed Oil Mill Characteristics and Marketing Practices," a bulletin of the Fats and Oils Branch, USDA-PMA. Crushing capacity was estimated by taking the peak month crush during the 1949-50 and 1950-51 seasons and multiplying by 10, on the assumption that all mills could operate 10 months.

By states, annual utilization of estimated crushing capacity in 1949-50 ranged from 39 percent in Alabama to 81 percent in Arizona. In the Southeast, the authors estimate that only 42.3 percent of the capacity was used in crushing the crop that year. Valley states utilized 53.6 percent of estimated capacity, and the Southwest (including California and Arizona) utilized 70.5 percent of the total crushing capacity.

The publication gives details of estimated crushing capacity by geographical areas within states, as well as state totals.

Memphis Mid-South Fair Awards Total \$54,909

Premiums and prizes totaling \$54,909 are listed for the 1952 Mid-South Fair and Livestock Show at Memphis, Sept. 18-27. The livestock exposition will include 18 breeds of beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine, with the holding of the Mid-South National Hereford Show as a major feature of the event.

Building California Gin

J. M. Warren and W. H. Braden, Mission, Texas, are building a 5-90 gin at Kings-Kern Ranch near Devil's Den, Calif. Built to handle machine-picked cotton, the plant will be completed about Sept. 15 and will have about 14 employees.

Fertilizer Consumption Set New Record in 1950-51

A USDA survey reveals that more fertilizer was used on American farms, gardens, and lawns in 1950-51 than in any previous year on record. The record consumption of 20,988,740 tons consumed in 1950-51 was 14 percent more than last year and almost three times greater than before World War II. Largest consumers were North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Illinois, Alabama, and California. Figures in the survey show the trend is toward higher analysis fertilizers. The report, "Commercial Fertilizer Consumption in the U.S. for 1950-51," may be obtained from the USDA Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md.

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A TV Convention Delegate, in the Bosom of His Family, Reveals the News Behind the News

GROPING BLINDLY for the cup of coffee which my wife thoughtfully had poured, I sat down at the breakfast table one morning last week without word to the family.

Turning to the children, my wife hastily explained:

"It's not what you think. Daddy hasn't been to a gimmers' convention. He's just tired from watching the TV programs from Chicago."

Our eight-year-old commented bitterly that he had missed the opportunity of a lifetime to get a genuine Creepalong Ranger totem pole because some jerk had interrupted the radio program to say something about the election. It seems that our pride and joy wasn't quite sure whether he should send in 25 box tops and one cent, or 25 cents and one cereal box top, in order to get this totem pole we had been needing so long.

"Politics is more important than prizes," I told him. "America today must have men of integrity to lead it ever forward to a new era of progress and prosperity. You children and your children's children are our hope of the future . . ."

"You had better drink your coffee if you want to get to the office on time." This, of course, came from my wife; but I noticed that she had a napkin in each hand and was swaying to the music coming from the Breakfast with the Banderscoots program on the radio. (Sorts reminded me of that woman we had seen on the TV broadcast from the Republican convention.)

"What's a smoke filled room?" Annette, who looks more like her mother every day, asked this, adding that she had seen something about it in the Pogo comic strip.

Ignoring the interruptions, I rose, sipped from my water glass and looked around at my audience.

"Let's forget the conventions and get down to a discussion of a serious family matter. It is time for every person in this room to put his shoulder to the wheel and cut down expenses. Our expenditures last month were 40 billion dollars more than our budget, and I'll tell you one thing certain . . ."

"If you would do some of the grocery shopping once, you'd know why," my wife began, then suddenly said, "How much did you say our expenses were?"

"Forty billion . . . I mean \$40 more than they were in June, and you just barely stayed in the budget then."

Before I could continue, Annette announced that she, for one, couldn't cut down on expenses. If the facts were really understood, she would be getting more allowance. Take the picture show item, for example. Since she became 12, she had to pay a quarter admission. Furthermore, all her friends got more allowance than she did.

"I don't care how much the other kids get," I told her. "Economy is the watchword today. We can not go on and on and on feeding and clothing all of the rest of the world."

My wife wanted to know who said she was feeding anyone else. She'd do well to feed the kids and me, considering the way we eat and the amount of money I give her.

"I demand a roll call vote," Bobby shouted. "The question before the house is clear. We must face the issue. All in favor of daddy giving us more allowance say aye."

"You're out of order . . . I mean don't be silly. How do you think I can give you any more money when . . ."

Annette and her mother began hollering "Question, Question" when the phone rang. The children started the usual race to see who would answer it while I glowered at their mother.

"It's for you, daddy. The office wants to know when you're coming to work."

As quickly as possible, I took a last gulp of coffee, grabbed my coat and started out of the door. Glancing back, I noticed that the family was in a huddle that had all of the appearances of a rump session. I was thankful that the conventions were over, even if I still face the matter of a campaign for increased expenditures at home.

Next time, I'll make the kids produce their credentials. Maybe that'll stop them.

Farming Progress Cited in Georgia Research Report

"Serving Georgia Through Research" is the title of the most recent annual report of Georgia's experiment stations which is now being distributed to agricultural leaders and others in the state.

The first report of its kind ever issued in Georgia, the publication summarizes outstanding project work at all of the state's experiment stations. In the past, the major stations in Georgia have issued separate reports.

In outlining the farm research of the University of Georgia's program, George H. King, the associate director of experiment stations in the state, said, "The diverse conditions of climate and soil in Georgia make it desirable that experiment stations be located in different parts of the state. At present there are three major experiment stations, Georgia Experiment Station at Experiment, Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton, and College Experiment Station at Athens. All of these are administered by the College of Agriculture of the University of Georgia."

In addition to the three major stations, there are several branch stations and cooperating stations. The branch stations are the Georgia Mountain Experiment Station at Blairsville, the Northwest Georgia Branch Experiment Station at Calhoun, the Southeast Georgia Branch Experiment Station at Midville, the Southwest Georgia Branch Experiment Station at Americus, and the Shade Tobacco Branch Station at Attapulgus. Cooperating are two Soil Conservation experiment stations, the Southern Piedmont Soil Conservation Experiment Station at Watkinsville which cooperates closely with the College Experiment Station at Athens, and the Tidewater Soil Conservation Experiment Station at Fleming, which cooperates closely with the Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton.

Sections of the report include those on agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, agronomy, animal diseases, animal husbandry, dairying, entomology, food processing, home economics, horticulture, plant pathology and plant breeding, poultry, publications and cooperators.

Cardozier and Holmes Join Cotton Council Staff

The National Cotton Council announced this week the appointment of V. Ray Cardozier and Noah Holmes to the staff of its production and marketing division.

Dr. Cardozier, a native of Louisiana and a former vocational agriculture teacher there, will serve as an educational specialist. He will work primarily with vocational agriculture personnel on programs to increase efficiency in production and marketing of improved qualities. The new Council staff member holds B.S. and M.S. degrees from Louisiana State University and recently received his Ph. D. at Ohio State.

Holmes is a native of Arkansas and was with the Extension Service in that state. He will help develop educational materials to support the Council's various programs in cotton production and marketing. He is a graduate of the University of Arkansas, and has an M.S. degree in agricultural journalism and economics from Iowa State College.

Major Changes in Swift Officers Announced

Four major changes in officers, including three newly created executive positions and other managerial moves, have been announced by Swift and Co., Chicago. An additional executive vice-president and two new assistant vice-presidents have been created by the Swift board of directors.

O. E. Jones, a vice-president and director, is the newly elected executive vice-president. He will specialize in the development and application of sales and advertising methods.

Harold E. Wilson, former manager of the New York district branch house territory, is elected a vice-president. He succeeds Jones in charge of sales and allied company interests.

Nathan B. Swift, of the president's office, has been elected to the newly created position of assistant vice-president. He will serve as assistant to Henry McCaw, vice-president in charge of hog buying, fresh and cured pork, smoked meats.

Geo. H. Swift, Jr., manager of the Evansville, Ind., plant, has been elected an assistant vice-president of the company. He will assist Paul C. Smith, vice-president in charge of beef, lamb, and veal operations.

Paul W. Beltz, who has been serving as manager of the Chicago district branch house territory, has been named manager of the New York district to succeed Wilson.

A. M. Stoeber, who has been serving

both the branch house and general plant sales in an advisory capacity, has been named manager of the Chicago district branch house territory. He will succeed Beltz.

J. W. Crafton, head of the branch house sales department, leaves that position. He has been transferred to the office of O. E. Jones.

F. J. Townley, who has been assisting Crafton, has been named head of the branch house sales department.

Paul L. Ayers, manager of the H. L. Handy Company plant, has been named manager of the Evansville, Ind., plant succeeding Swift.

L. S. Wells, of the president's office, has been named manager of H. L. Handy Company plant succeeding Ayers.

Great Plains' Need for Fertilizer Proved

Increasing evidence that fertilizer is needed on farms of the Great Plains, a major agricultural region which used little fertilizer until recent years, is resulting from widely separated research work in the area, USDA reports. While moisture remains the dominant problem, the decline in organic matter is now an important factor in reducing crop yields.

Studies at Woodward, Okla., and Mandan, N. D., indicated the extent of this decline. Applications of 25 pounds of nitrogen either to the soil or as a leaf spray increased winter wheat yields by an average of 10 bushels per acre at

four out of seven locations and increased the protein content of the grain at nearly all locations.

The value of manure was demonstrated at Hays, Kan., where applications increased kafir grain yields as much as 10 bushels an acre; at Mandan, where it increased oat yields by 17.5 bushels an acre, or 59 percent, and boosted corn yields by an average of 14 bushels an acre; and at North Platte, Neb., where manuring over an eight-year period upped potato yields by 21 percent.

The addition of nitrogen and phosphorus increased yields of corn in Mandan, and wheat at Newell, S. D., Hays, and Woodward. Applications of phosphorus alone gave increases in oat yields at North Platte and in alfalfa at Woodward. In phosphorus deficient areas in Montana, the results show that applications of phosphorus reduced winterkill in wheat.

FitzSimons Named Head of South Carolina Crushers

C. FitzSimons, Jr., district manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. at Columbia, S. C., was elected president of the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association at a meeting of the association July 9. Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, Columbia, secretary-treasurer, has announced.

He succeeds R. M. Hughes, Green Oil Mill & Feed Co., Greer, S. C., who has given the association distinguished leadership as its president for a number of years.

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Valley's strong, long-lasting chain-weave duck; shipped pre-cut to any press size.

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RATES: Ten cents per word, per insertion. Include your firm name and address in count. Minimum advertisement \$2.00. Strictly cash basis—enclose check with order. Write copy plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Anderson Expellers, French screw presses, cookers, dryers, rolls. Pitts & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—72-85 cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts—accumulators—pump, bulk-packer, etc. Item No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE: Cookers—Rolls—Pumps—Presses—Cylinders—Heads—Columns—Formers—Accumulators—Hydraulic Pumps—Hot Cake Cutters and Stripers—Filter Presses—Electric Motors, 15 to 150 h.p. with starters—Screw Presses—30" Chandler Huller—Carver Lint Tailing Heater.—Sprules & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone PRospect 5958.

FOR SALE 4 French Screw presses like new, used less than six months; filter press, screen tank, 75 h.p. economy boiler, bargain.—V. A. Lessor & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE California jumbo pellet machine, 30 h.p. motor switch and control, A-1 shape.—Cent-Tex Cooperative Oil Mill, Thorndale, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Anderson Expellers, a number 1, 150 h.p. with temperature apparatus, 1 Sperry 18 x 18 plate and frame filter press. Caterpillar diesel power units D17000, D13000, D8800. Generator plants. Harris Machinery Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Gin Equipment for Sale

AUTOMATIC gas heaters delivered and installed in your gin plant. See advertisement on page 46 this issue.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Ville Platte, La.

COTTON GIN BUILDINGS—All steel—completely prefabricated, ready to bolt together. Can be modified for any type of gin operation, for immediate shipment anywhere in the U.S.A.—Marvin R. Mitchell Steel Bldg. Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone RAndolph 5615.

FOR SALE—3-80 saw Lummus super jet cleaners, complete with short gin flues, lint flue, Lummus suction condenser with dust flue, supports and lint slide, and condenser suction fan. Above equipment ginned one season.—A. K. Morrison, Rossville, Tenn.

EXTRACTING MACHINERY—One 14 foot steel "Sister-Mindrup" burr machine. Two 10 foot Hardwicke-Etter, wood frame extractors. One 14 foot Wichita wood frame burr machine. Extracting Feeders: 2-70 saw and one 80-saw Mitchell F.E.C. cast iron extracting feeders, each with four pre-cleaning cylinders. Three 66" Mitchell F.E.C. pressed steel flat belt machines. Eight 80-saw Continental model "D", double X extractors. Five 80-saw Murray blewett feeders. R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE 4-66 convertible Mitchell cleaners; 1-14 ft. Hardwicke-Etter wood frame burr machine; 1-2 trough Continental dryer and connections; 1-1 million Murray bales; 1-14' x 22' PX cast iron deck; 1-62 inch Gullett down draft condenser like new; 1-62 inch steel packer; 1-100 h.p. Climax engine; 4-66 M.E.F. extracting feeders; 7-66 L.E.F. extracting feeders; 5 Continental extractor feeders. Hundreds of pulleys at half price, lots of parts for older gins. Buying and selling good used machinery. Please give price and make of what you have for sale.—Spencer's Cotton Gin Maintenance, 5 miles north Georgetown, Texas, on Highway 81.

GOOD USED AIR BLAST GINS—5-80 saw Murray, loose roll, glass front, direct connected gins; 5-80 saw Murray steel B. & B. 6" motor conveyor standard direct connected gins with first class lint-flue; 4-80 saw Munger, belt drive, direct connected gins with first class 4-80 saw Lummus "automatic" gins, complete with lint-flue and condenser. 4-70 saw Munger gins; 4-70 saw Pratt Tell us your needs. R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 Lummus air blast gin, with all equipment. Write Box 4-E, Golida, Texas.

CLEANERS AND SEPARATORS—One 49" Stacy all steel 6-cylinder straight line. One 59", 6-cylinder Murray light steel incline. One 12-section Lummus thermo cleaner-drier. One 52" Murray steel "quad". Wood Frame Cleaners: One 5-cylinder and one 7-cylinder 50" Hardwicke-Etter incline type. One 50" 6 cylinder Continental straight line, gravity machine. Separators: One 52" type "MS" Murray steel revolving drum type. One 48" Hardwicke-Etter wood dropper.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-90 Murray gin complete, with super Mitchells, diesel power, steel buildings, all new, 6,000 acres irrigated cotton planted, terms, come see, or call 991 or write Box 943, Littlefield, Texas.

COMPLETE GINS FOR SALE—One 4-80 saw Murray plant, glass front, gins, double extraction, dry and electric power. One 5-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter complete plant with steel buildings, less power, all steel press, extracting feeders, conveyor distributor, Murray tower drier. One 4-80 saw Cen-Tennial outfit, extracting feeders, conveyor distributor, 15-ton, 34 foot Fairbanks scale, electric power. These are all real bargains.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—To settle estate. Complete 5-70 Continental gin with Bessemer oil engine. Gin ready to start. Good opportunity for man to own and run gin. Come in with gin. Small community. Gin approximately 400 bales per year. A steel at \$5,500. Buildings alone worth that. Write or contact Floyd Weebut, 225 Lockwood Dr., Fort Worth 8, Texas.

COTTON GIN BUILDINGS—All steel. In eastern Oklahoma. Gin building 22' x 92' with 16' walls, steel window sash, 14' x 19' lean to and 12' x 22' unloading shed. Cotton house—octagonal with 14' x 15' walls and 8' x 12' unloading shed. Steel house 20' x 60' with 12' walls. All buildings have 2 1/2" angle iron frame work, easily dismantled for moving. Prices to sell.—Muskoogee Cotton Oil Mill, Box 1567, Muskogee, Okla.

SAVE MONEY—Our reconditioned equipment does the job. Why pay high prices? In stock—One Murray "Piper" seed cleaner, press, \$750.00. Two double hopper seed scales. One 18' foot 3" rotor lift. Five rebuilt belt-drives. Hydraulic hoses, ready for service. One standard 83" hydraulic rail and casing, like new. Two 40" Boardman fans. One 45" Phelps fan. New Phelps fans all sizes in stock. Air compressors, air receivers, pulleys and transmission equipment. New "government type" tower driers. Mitchell and Service Gin heaters. If you want to save money, visit us.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED TO BUY—Complete delinting equipment for planting seed, 20-ton capacity, double cut outfit preferred. Must be good and priced right to be moved. Write Box "KT" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Ginner to operate a 3-80 Murray gin, electric power. Write to J. K. Edmondson, at Heth, Ark.

WANTED—One or more gin machinery salesmen particularly for West Coast territory. Preference given applicants experienced in gin machinery through sales, installation and supervising operation of same. Preference given applicants with minimum two years college training in engineering. Salary, liberal bonus arrangement and expenses. An opportunity if qualified.—The Murray Company of Texas, Inc., Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Experienced cottonseed buyer for Central Texas oil mill. Applicants please state full qualifications when writing. Address Box "CC" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—1 rebuilt model 1210-12A Moline engine 220 h.p. 2 rebuilt 8 x 9 4-cylinder Moline engines 150 h.p. 1 rebuilt 35 h.p. Moline engine. New Moline engines in stock for immediate delivery. Call us for parts and service day or night.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 East Berry, Fort Worth, Texas.

ALL STEEL BUILDINGS—Any size, any shape, for any desired use—warehouses, cotton seed houses, gin buildings, etc. Newest design, completely prefabricated and ready for immediate shipment anywhere in the U.S.—Marvin R. Mitchell Steel Bldg. Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone RAndolph 5615.

FOR SALE—80 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse type Y oil engine, with 14" x 60" main drive pulley, air pump, two air tanks, three h.p. engine, water and fuel pumps, and 300 gal. underground fuel tank. Price \$1,000.00.—K. Thompson, Prentiss, Miss.

FOR SALE—1 rebuilt 8 x 9 6-cylinder Minneapolis-Moline engine with starting equipment, natural gas or butane.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services FIRST. Contact your nearest branch.

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Sales — Repairs

To better serve the Southwest cotton industry we now pick up and deliver FREE any equipment for sale or repair. Don't be shut down! Call us and we will deliver a loan motor to your plant free while we repair your equipment in our shop.

To further our aim to give fast and dependable service, we have established a motor repair shop at Harlingen, Texas.

Take advantage of factory-trained men, large copper wire availability, expert machinists, accurate balancing and testing equipment. Our facilities are as close as your telephone, and no more expensive than if done in your city.

Partial list of motors we have for immediate delivery:

1—300 hp. 3/60/2300/600 rpm, slip ring
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4—200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
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4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
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Fan and Press Pump motors and all other ratings in stock.

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Complete starting equipment available for above motors.
Free rental while we repair your motors.

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POWER UNITS AND MOTORS—One 150 h.p. JL-1335 Buda natural gas power unit. Three 100 h.p. 4-cylinder Caterpillar engines. Motor One 100 h.p. G.E., 440 volt with start. One 60 h.p. Allis-Chalmers, 2300 volt, 900 r.p.m. slip-ring, with starter. One 50 h.p. G.E., 220 volt, 1200 r.p.m., with base, less starter. One 10 h.p. Westinghouse, 220 volt, 1200 r.p.m. with 7½ h.p. G.E. starter. All real bargains.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-½ Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 1949 International cotton picker. Either attachment alone or with tractor. Has picked only 70 bales.—Max Wallace, Caruthersville, Mo., Phone 3220.

FOR SALE—One 6 x 9, 6-cyl. model N.E. 210 h.p. M & M engine with cooling coil and electric starter. In good shape, ready to run. Still coupled to machinery. Can be demonstrated. Priced \$1,500.00.—Anton Producers Co-op Gin, Anton, Texas.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One model 6LROU Waukesha engine with tower and heat exchangers complete, direct connected to Allis-Chalmers generator, 360 kw, 900 r.p.m., 440 volt, 3-phase, 60 cycle, with excitor and panel.—South Texas Cotton Oil Co., Taylor, Texas.

PRICED TO MOVE—\$3,250.00, 224 h.p. V-8 LeRoi in first class condition, equipped with cast iron base, outboard bearing, 10-groove 18" DV sheave, twin ignition, 4-cyl. LeRoi starting engine, air cleaner, butane or natural gas fuel.—Call 223 or write Bell Hardware & Implement Company, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 120 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse engine, model 32E12, 360 r.p.m. with 2400 volt generator, 75 k.w. capacity. Write Municipal Light Plant, Dayton, Iowa.

Progress of the Crop

(Continued from Page 16)

districts 8 and 9, the labor supply has been adequate for cultivation and poisoning.

In the North Central and Eastern sections of TEXAS, crop reports are nearly all good, due to the beneficial rains of two weeks ago. Hot, dry weather following the rains has held the insect infestation down and reports indicate only spotted poisoning.

In the Coastal Bend area all crops, including cotton, are in good condition. Picking is underway and some observers estimate the Refugio-Robstown-Sinton section will yield a half bale to the acre. In the area from College Station to Dallas, reports indicate, cotton is doing all right, but moisture is needed.

From Waco into the northeast section of Texas cotton's future is hanging in the balance, and drenching rains are desperately needed. In the Trans-Pecos area, conditions are reported as being good.

In West Texas, in the Lubbock area, conditions are described as "just right." That section of the state has benefited tremendously from recent heavy rains that threatened for a while to be excessive and prospects for a record cotton crop are bright. Labor is adequate — crop progress excellent — plants healthy, with "that deep grassy green" look. As anticipated, fleahoppers and bollworms increased following the rains and there has been some spraying to control these pests.

In the Rio Grande Valley the curtain is falling on an almost disastrous cotton season. Some observers conservatively estimate that 150,000 bales have been lost to insects, mostly to the boll weevil and the pink bollworm.

Up to a week ago ginnings ran neck and neck with last year, but they dropped sharply this week. It is generally thought that all Valley cotton that can be economically harvested will be out of the fields in the third week of August.

Total production, some guess, will not exceed 300,000 bales. Last spring the Valley was looking toward a 1,000,000-

bale crop, but early drought held planted acreage to less than 500,000 acres.

On the pink bollworm front in Texas, infestation in the southern part of the state has continued to increase and in many fields serious damage is occurring. Most of the early fields which have now matured have suffered little or no damage from this pest, although a light infestation is present in many of them. The infestation in a considerable number of the later fields is between 90 and 100 percent and reports are being received showing individual cases of damage by the pink bollworm up to 50 percent of the crop.

Large amounts of insecticides have been used in South Texas this year averaging, according to some estimates, from \$13 to \$28, and in individual cases as high as \$40 per acre. In spite of this unusually heavy outlay for insecticides, control has not been very successful in many fields, and farmers, ginners and others in the cotton industry in South Texas are realizing that the cheapest and most effective control method is early destruction of cotton stalks.

With a view to pushing the early stalk destruction program, community, county and regional pink bollworm committees have been organized and are actively functioning. A number of field days have been held in the Coastal Bend section with very gratifying attendance, and the newspapers and radio are giving full publicity to the necessity for stalk destruction at the earliest possible moment. Posters printed in English and Spanish describing the necessity for the programs are being widely distributed.

The weekly USDA-Extension-Experiment Station insect report points out that conditions are favorable for leafworm buildup in Texas and says bollworms continue to be a threat in many fields in most areas of the state. And, the report continues, the recent rainy weather in some sections was favorable for boll weevil development in many fields. Injurious infestations of spider mites and aphids were found in a few scattered fields but no general outbreaks were reported. Lygus bugs have occurred in damaging numbers in some fields in north-central counties, the report stated.

In the FAR WEST, favorable weather continues and the crop is making good progress, according to USDA-Bakersfield. High day-time temperatures have helped to control cotton wilt. Plant diseases and insect infestations so far this season have been largely of a local nature.

Cotton suffered to an extent not yet fully determined from the recent earthquakes in the San Joaquin Valley of CALIFORNIA. Many irrigation wells were damaged, power lines were down, and irrigation ditches broken. Kern County Agricultural Commissioner Charles Grimm is reported to have said that half of the county's estimated \$102,000,000 cotton crop may be lost if the irrigation system is not repaired soon. He declared 2,000 men are needed to do this job.

Many farm workers have left the area because of the quakes and spokesmen said the usual influx of cotton pickers cannot be relied on.

In ARIZONA and NEW MEXICO the cotton crop moves along merrily under conditions highly favorable for the most part. There have been scattered outbreaks of insects but no serious damage so far.

Plans Mapped for Expanded Legume Acreage in Texas

At a meeting on July 24 at Texas A. & M. College plans were mapped to carry out an educational program designed to increase acreage planted to legume crops in Texas this fall and next spring. Attending were members of the State Legume Committee and the State Mobilization Committee, state and federal agency representatives, and designated representatives of legume seed and fertilizer dealers' organizations.

Eugene Butler, editor of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Dallas, is chairman of the legume committee, and C. B. Spencer, agricultural director of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, is vice-chairman. Jas. D. Dawson, Jr., of the Fidelity Products Mill, Houston, a member of the fertilizer committee, also attended the July 24 meeting.

Group Planning Drive to Cut Cotton Fire Loss

Representatives of all segments of the cotton industry, insurance companies, railroads and allied interests are attending a conference Monday, Aug. 4, in Memphis of the National Cotton Council's industry wide fire prevention and control committee.

Seeking to reduce cotton fiber losses exceeding \$16,000,000 yearly, the group is making plans for an industry wide fire prevention program. Reviewing progress to date and problems peculiar to each portion of the industry, the conference is discussing suggested methods for coordinating effective future plans.

W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president of the National and Arkansas-Missouri cotton ginners' associations, is chairman. Committee members include Burke Baker, Jr., Frank L. Camp, Warren G. McMahon, F. E. Cooper and R. H. McRae, all of Memphis; A. Sidney Briggs, Alex J. Clark, A. M. Pendleton and A. H. Wilson, all of Dallas; and M. W. Tilghman, Dunn, N. C.

• Spending \$1 for fertilizer for forage crops usually will return \$3 to \$7 in increased feed.

Plants Cotton Where He Shouldn't

American Manufacturing Company is the correct name of a widely known firm that makes AMCO Brand bagging for covering cotton bales. Everyone knows the name of the firm—everyone, that is, except our newest editor who is so cotton-minded that he inserted the word "cotton" in the firm's name in our July 19 issue. The error was made in connection with the picture of R. S. (Dick) Norris and J. S. LeClerc, Jr., who have many friends in the industry who know that they represent American Manufacturing Company. Our newest editor, incidentally, is writing "American Manufacturing Company" 50 times—and writing "cotton" only where it belongs — we hope.

World's Largest Importer

Less Fat Used By United Kingdom

■ EMERGENCY stockpiling of oilseeds and their products is curtailed in 1952. British eat more margarine but reduce butter consumption.

Imports of fats, oils and oilseeds into the United Kingdom, which is the world's largest buyer of these products, probably will not be as large during 1952 as last year, when the British government was building emergency stocks of these essential materials.

USDA dispatches from London indicate that this policy has been modified for 1952, as the government has announced that food stocks in general will be reduced in the next year.

True to its tradition of being the world's major net importer of oilseeds and their products, the United Kingdom imported in 1951 a net of 1,658,428 metric tons, oil equivalent, of fats, oils and oilseeds. This quantity compares with 1,572,951 tons in 1950 and 1,488,690 tons in 1938, the last full year prior to the outbreak of World War II.

Highlighting the United Kingdom's trade picture last year in comparison with 1950 were the greater importation of finished products — notably lard

(from the United States), an increase in oil and fat imports, and a cut-back in the purchase of oilseeds. The rather marked increase in the imported tonnage of copra, soybeans, and other oilseeds (including castor beans), nuts, and kernels, was not nearly sufficient to offset the reductions in cottonseed, peanuts, flaxseed, and palm kernels. Consequently, the oil equivalent of imported oilseeds and copra was only 453,124 metric tons whereas for 1950 and 1938 the figures were 492,208 and 509,700 tons, respectively.

On the other hand, imports of vegetable fats and oils in 1951 totaled 587,279 tons. This was substantially more than the 501,565 tons imported in 1950, and was about 2.5 times the 232,199 tons imported in 1938. In comparison with 1950, this gain is accounted for mainly by increases in imports of linseed and coconut oils. But there were larger imports, also, of castor, cottonseed, peanut, tung, and other vegetable oils. There were reductions in the imports of sunflower, safflower, teeseed, and stinkin oil, however.

Imports of animal, fish and marine oils were down from 1950. The 202,659 tons imported in 1951 represented a decline of 14 percent from the 235,294 tons imported in 1950 and a much sharper drop from the 329,698 tons in 1938. The decline from the preceding year in the import of animal and marine fats in 1951, stemmed almost entirely from a sharp reduction in whale oil and tallow imports. Imports of other fish and animal oils were up markedly, however.

Imports of finished edible products in 1951 totaled 472,428 tons. While this quantity represented an increase from

the 407,889 tons imported in 1950, it was substantially less than the 562,946 tons imported in 1938. There was a pronounced gain from 1950 in the quantity of lard imported while butter imports decline moderately.

Production of fats and oils in the United Kingdom for 1951-52 has been preliminarily estimated at 158,000 metric tons, a gain of nearly 7 percent from the 140,000 tons produced in 1950-51. This quantity is still much below the 1934-38 prewar average of 261,000 tons and, furthermore, remains only a fraction of total consumption.

Consumption of fats and oils in the United Kingdom in 1951-52 is estimated at 1,465,000 tons, a decline from the 1,674,000 tons in 1950-51. The per capita consumption of fats and oils for food purposes alone is estimated at 22.2 kilograms (48.8 pounds), slightly below the 22.5 kilograms (49.5) in 1950-51. Consumption of butter went down in 1951 while that of margarine went up. Most edible fats and oils are still rationed, including butter, margarine, and cooking fat.

Advise Only Experimental Use of Soil Conditioner

USDA scientists advise those interested in the new chemical "soil conditioners" that have been widely publicized to use these materials at present only on an experimental basis. Research to date indicates that conditioners are most effective on soils with high clay and silt content, and are not effective on soils with very high sand content.

Now you can fasten V-belts by using

ALLIGATOR
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
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The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

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In Fat-Deficit Countries

Copra, Coconut Oil Imports Increase

■ WESTERN EUROPE builds up inventories as world tension increases; smaller supply of peanuts also a factor.

With the growing concern over international tension, many of the fat-deficit countries of Western Europe turned to copra early in 1951 in an effort to increase their inventories.

As a result, says USDA, net imports of copra and coconut oil into Western Europe in 1951 amounted to 988,012 and 126,967 tons, respectively, representing sharp increases from the 640,913 and 77,057 tonnes imported in 1950. In terms of oil equivalent, the combined net importation of both commodities was 749,415 tons, 56 percent larger than in the previous year.

Of the major copra producing countries of the world, Indonesia was the principal source of supply in 1951, providing Western Europe with 415,788 tons. Of this quantity, the Netherlands took more than half. Copra imports from the Philippines of 258,656 tons in 1951 were more than three times the volume imported from that country in 1950, while imports from Malaya decreased by almost 30 percent. Although copra imports from Ceylon were relatively unimportant, Ceylon, as in 1950, was the principal source of coconut oil with 57,513 tons or 58 percent of the total net volume imported.

All of the countries of Western Europe, with the exception of Switzerland, increased their copra imports in 1951. The major net importers were the Netherlands, mainly from Indonesia, the United Kingdom, Western Germany, and

Cotton Wins at Nedick's

■ NEDICK'S, INC., large New York quick lunch and drink chain, has switched back to cotton after experimenting with nylon uniforms for its employees.

The chain said it didn't pay to buy and launder its own uniforms and that employees didn't like nylon anyway.

Last winter, Nedick's decided to buy its own nylon uniforms and try them out in 15 of its more than a hundred lunch counters. Many restaurants have been trying to launder their own nylon uniforms, only to abandon the scheme in the end.

A New York linen supply official said commercial laundries have found cotton the best fabric for linen supply. "Nylon cannot be properly laundered on a commercial basis," he said.

"It doesn't look well. It's too expensive. It's too hot and uncomfortable, and people don't wear it in summer."

France. Both the United Kingdom and France annually obtain large quantities of copra from their Pacific possessions; however, in 1951 both countries purchased substantial quantities from Indonesia.

Western Germany was by far the largest net importer of coconut oil, taking 90,798 tons in 1951, followed by the United Kingdom with 48,971 tons. Other countries importing sizable quantities were Italy, France, and Sweden. The Netherlands, a net exporter of coconut oil, supplied Western Germany with 43,908 tons in 1951. Belgium and Denmark also were net exporters of coconut oil in 1951.

Some copra and coconut oil has entered inter-Western European trade channels in the last two years. Re-exports of copra were relatively insignificant in 1950 but amounted to about 28,000 tons in 1951, mainly from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Although exports of coconut oil to Western Germany from the Netherlands made up the bulk of the internal trade in 1951, smaller sales to France, Austria, and Sweden increased the total exportation to 82,733 tons, or three times that of 1950.

Japanese Cotton Imports Decrease 25 Percent

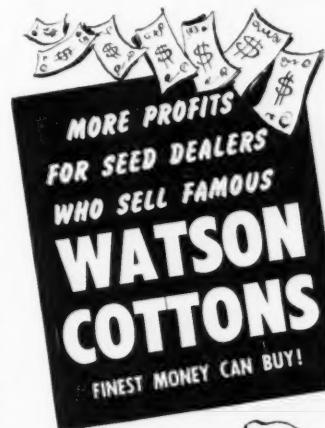
Japanese cotton imports during the first nine months of the 1951-52 season amounted to 1,229,000 bales, 25 percent less than the 1,634,000 bales imported during the same 1950-51 period, says USDA. Imports during the entire 1950-51 season were 1,952,000 bales.

Japan imported 804,000 bales of U.S. cotton during the first nine months of the current season, and it is expected that total 1951-52 imports of American cotton will be nearly a million bales, about the same as last season.

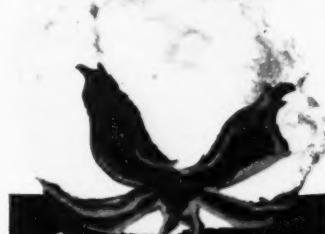
USDA reports that current trade opinion is that the textile recession had reached the bottom, but production controls may be necessary for some time to keep the supply in line with the decreased demand. July and August are traditionally poor months for cotton yarn sales in Japan, and no rise in demand is expected until fall.

Chase "Bagology" Has Been Published Since 1901

"Bagology," a publication sponsored by the Chase Bag Co., has been continuously published since 1901 and has a circulation of over 50,000. It is edited by William Feather, nationally-known writer, and is published bimonthly. Content consists of information on textile and paper bags and interesting related subjects. More information on the publication may be obtained from Chase Bag Co., 309 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



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New Product:

TEXACO DUAL-PURPOSE
PRESERVATIVE OIL

The internal combustion engine which is temporarily taken out of service for purposes of storage or shipment presents a special problem. It must be properly

lubricated for service preceding or following the stand-by period, and it must be protected against rust and the acidic products of combustion while it is not being used. In the past it has been necessary to accommodate these separate needs with separate products. The lubricant was drained from the engine and a preservative put in, and vice versa, de-

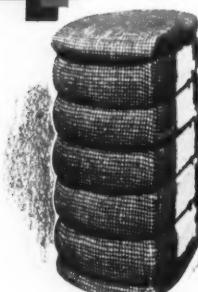
pending, of course, upon whether the engine was going in or out of service.

Extensive research covering all aspects of this problem has resulted in the development of a new dual-purpose product by the Port Neches, Texas, Laboratories of The Texas Company. Produced in two grades, Texaco Preservative Oil 10, and 30, functions both as a lubricant and as a preservative. It eliminates the need for handling two products successively. The time which is saved is a critical consideration in the instance of military vehicles being shipped to an area where they may have to "come out fighting."

Texaco research experts carried out long-range investigations into such factors as humidity, condensation, corrosion, and related phenomena. The resultant product combines special additives developed to ensure maximum preservation of internal engine surfaces with motor oil additives of the type used in heavy duty lubricants. Texaco Preservative Oil 10, and 30, incorporate characteristics which in some instances exceed by five-fold the requirements of military specifications. For example, one test requires that steel panels, which have been dipped in preservative oil, should remain free of corrosion after 200 hours' exposure in a humidity cabinet at 100 degrees (F.) and 95-100 percent relative humidity. The new Texaco formulation gave protection for more than 1,000 hours.

In addition to its application in the engines of vehicles scheduled for storage or shipment, the new lubricant-preservative has proved useful in other internal combustion engines in intermittent service. Examples of the latter are stationary engines and engines in farm vehicles. Texaco Preservative Oil 10, and 30, when functioning as a lubricant need not be changed until the engine has reached the normal drain-and-refill point. It is compatible with qualified heavy-duty motor oils.

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**Tests Show DDT Carryover
In Sod for Many Years**

USDA tests of the carryover of DDT in sod showed that the average carryover of the insecticide in turf was 92 percent after two years, 43 percent after four years, 36 percent after six years and 29 percent after seven years. The tests were conducted from Massachusetts to New Jersey.

Rates of application had little influence on the percentage of toxic residue. DDT lasted longer in poor soils and a shorter time in soils high in organic matter.

Previous USDA research had shown that a single application of DDT to soil would kill Japanese beetle grubs living there for at least five years afterward.

**Georgia Plans Soil Test
At Grassland Congress**

A soil testing demonstration presented by the University of Georgia will be one of many exhibits by agricultural institutions and commercial firms at the International Grassland Congress, Aug. 17-23, at State College, Pa. Approximately 2,500 delegates and visitors from 55 countries will attend this event, the only meeting of the Congress to be held in the U.S. for several decades.

Clear 6,000 Acres for Cotton in Six Weeks

How 6,000 acres of brush land were cleared and planted to cotton in six weeks, at a cost of nearly a million dollars, is told in an article in the current issue of Farm and Ranch. Described as one of the largest, fastest operations in South Texas history, the project took place last spring on the land of F. H. Vahlsing in the Coastal Bend area, near Mathis.

Vahlsing, who lives in New York, ordered work started on Jan. 1, 1952, so that cotton could be planted by March 1. The ranchland was divided into large blocks, allotted to different contractors who used many bulldozers and special brush-clearing equipment.

Despite thick brush and drought-hardened soil, clearing and land preparation were completed in time for planting of cotton and grain sorghums to be started in mid-February, well before the final date set by the owner.

Taylor to Address Texas Personnel Conference

James H. Taylor, industrial relations director, Procter and Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, will be one of the principal speakers at the annual conference of the Texas Personnel and Management Association, Oct. 30-31, at Austin. The meeting is sponsored by the University of Texas.

Several hundred business and industry representatives, from company presidents to foremen, will attend to discuss ways to improve human relations and manpower utilization.

Spotted Cotton Cost New Mexico \$1,632,000

The 81,600 bales of spotted cotton produced last year in New Mexico cost growers \$1,632,000, according to Marshall O. Thompson, Extension Service assistant in marketing.

Chief causes of spotted cotton were diseases, insect damage, deterioration in the field and weather damage.

Thompson points out that a great deal of spottiness can be eliminated if farmers will do these things:

Keep fields picked clean before the first frost.

Never mix cotton picked before the first frost with that picked afterward, and never mix cotton of unlike quality or condition.

Follow recommended insect and disease control measures.

Train pickers to pick the bolls clean.

Chase Bag Promotes Whyte

R. N. Conners, vice-president and general sales manager of Chase Bag Co., has announced that George K. Whyte is the new manager of the Chase factory and sales office in St. Louis. Whyte, a graduate of the University of Illinois, has had 10 years of selling experience with Chase. Formerly sales manager in St. Louis, he assumed his new post on June 1 of this year.



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36" Cookers, 14" Conditioners.

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Designed, Fabricated and Erected
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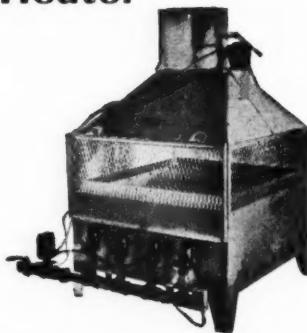
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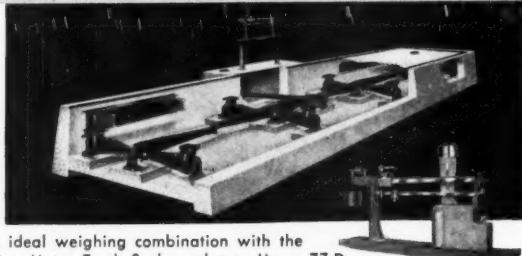


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Tobian, Simmons Leaders In Housing Activities

Louis Tobian, Louis Tobian and Company, and J. W. Simmons, Jr., The Simmons Mills, are two Dallas oil mill industry leaders taking an active part in the work of the Dallas Housing Authority to provide better housing facilities. Tobian is chairman of the DHA Board of Commissioners and Simmons is a housing authority commissioner.

A Dallas newspaper recently published a picture of the two men inspecting kitchen facilities of a new apartment in the Brackins Village housing project for negroes. The project provides 102 units rented to families of low income and was financed through bonds privately issued by DHA and guaranteed by the federal government.

Rafe Biard Manages New Cake Grinding Plant

Gainesville Cottonseed Cake and Meal Company is the name of a new cake grinding plant at Gainesville, Texas. Earl Spores and Hal Cook of Dallas are partners in the operation, having purchased the former oil mill of Swift and Company at Gainesville for their plant.

Rafe S. Biard, manager of the new plant, is widely known in the crushing industry, having formerly been manager of the Clarksville Cotton Oil Company.

List Mississippi Crushers Association Directors

Members of the board of directors of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association for Aug. 1, 1952, to July 31, 1953, are Joe B. Baird, Greenville; Harris Barksdale, Jackson; A. S. Campbell, Webb; H. E. Covington, Jackson; Dennis P. Granberry, Laurel; Hal Harris, Hollandale; R. R. Mills, Greenwood; E. L. Puckett, Amory; William King Self, Marks; and A. K. Shaifer, Clarkdale.

C. Y. Katzenmier, Port Gibson, president of the association; and M. J. Harper, Vicksburg, vice-president, also are members of the board. J. A. Rogers, Jackson, is secretary.

USDA Asks Larger Winter Plantings of Flaxseed

A goal of 217,000 acres of flaxseed has been announced by USDA for California, Arizona and Texas, the three states in which flax is grown as a winter crop.

For California, 45,000 acres, and Arizona, 2,000 acres, the goal is the same as the 1952 crop acreage. Texas' goal of 170,000 acres compares with 119,000 acres in 1952, when drought at planting time sharply reduced acreage.

Smaller wheat plantings and larger acreages of oats, barley and rye are asked in other acreage goals announced by the Department. The wheat goal of 72,000,000 acres is about 8 percent below the large 1952 plantings. USDA seeks 5,810,000 acres of oats in 11 southern states where the crop is planted in the fall, an increase of 12 percent.

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The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press offers you the only means of reaching this group *exclusively*. This publication does not serve cotton brokers, buyers, merchants, shippers—it goes *only* to cotton ginners and oilseed processors . . . and it blankets these industries from California to the Carolinas.

Indicative of the position of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press in this field is the fact that it is recognized as the official publication of the National Cottonseed Products Association (oil mills), the National Cotton Ginners Association, and *every* state ginners' association.

*The Cotton Gin
and Oil Mill Press*

P. O. BOX 444 DALLAS 1, TEXAS

IN OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION

New Catalog:

**NEW SEEDBUREO CATALOG MARKS
FIRM'S FORTIETH BIRTHDAY**

Marking its fortieth anniversary, Seedburo Equipment Company, Chicago, has just completed mailing a 164-page catalog, the largest in Seedburo history.

The new edition features the #400-G Steinlite Moisture Tester, the #300 Seedburo Steinlite Oil Tester, five new models of the Hytrol Conveyor and a large number of other time- and labor-saving items for the grain, feed and seed man.

The new catalog has been designed

for easy reference and ordering. Equipment is classified by group for ready comparison purposes. Separate sections provide grain and seed standards and outline grading procedures. An easy-to-use cover index speeds finding of any item.

**Ample Water in Dry Spell
From Pasture Sprinkler**

T. A. Haggard, chairman of the Missouri Cotton Producers Association research committee, had plenty of moisture on 160 acres of pasture land near Steele despite the recent dry spell. Always looking for ways to improve his pastures, Haggard this year installed an all aluminum sprinkler type irrigation system.

The flow from the system is about one-half to three-fourths inch an hour over 10 acres. By moving the system two or three times, he can water 30 acres daily. Haggard tries to get on about two inches of water at each setting.

A gasoline pump is used to force water out of a well at a rate of 1,100 gallons per minute and into a small reservoir. Another gasoline pump forces the water from the reservoir into the sprinkler system. Five thousand feet of three- and four-inch pipe carry the water to the sprinkler heads which are set every 60 feet along lateral lines 1,300 feet long. The lines are spaced 80 feet apart, enabling the system to reach an area 320 feet wide.

Haggard figures that his irrigation system increased pasture carrying capacity four times. Non-irrigated pasture is almost completely burned up. In contrast, the irrigated pasture is able to support from 1½ to two mature animals per acre.

**Oil Yields Averaged Best
In Valley, California**

Oil yields per ton of cottonseed crushed averaged higher in the Mississippi Valley area than in the Southeast or Southwest during the 5-year period, 1945-46 through 1949-50. For individual states, however, California had the highest oil yields per ton in three of the seasons, while Mississippi and Tennessee each ranked first one season.

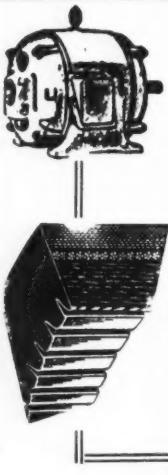
Average yield of products per ton of cottonseed crushed during the 1945-49 period in the U.S. was 317 pounds of oil, 899 pounds of cake and meal, 183 pounds of linters and 474 pounds of hulls, according to USDA-PMA estimates compiled from Bureau of Census reports.

The 5-year average yield in the Southeast was 310 pounds of oil, 907 pounds of meal, 179 pounds of linters and 462 pounds of hulls. In the Valley, it was 326 pounds of oil, 855 pounds of meal, 179 pounds of linters and 501 pounds of hulls. The Southwestern average (including California and Arizona, as well as Texas and Oklahoma) was 313 pounds of oil, 936 pounds of meal and cake, 189 pounds of linters and 455 pounds of hulls.

**Feed Manufacturers Meet
May 13-15 in Chicago**

American Feed Manufacturers Association has announced that its annual convention for 1953 will be held May 13-15 in Chicago at the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

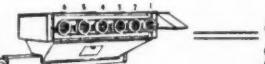
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Big Whiskey Supplies Reduce Feed Output

Large stocks of whiskey and lower consumption have reduced production of distillers' feeds and are likely to cause continued curtailed output in future months, according to representatives of the industry.

Production of distillers' feeds from Oct. 1 through May was estimated at 278,900 tons compared with 490,400 tons in the same period a year ago. Reports indicate that this summer's production of distillers' dried grains is the smallest since prohibition.

Whiskey in bond at this time amounts to approximately 770,000,000 gallons, compared with the 500,000,000 gallons normal stock. On June 1, Kentucky, which produces about two-thirds of all whiskey in the U.S., reported only 22 distilleries in operation out of 65 in the state.

Westbrook Cites Georgia's Seed Improvement Work

"Last year more than 40,000 acres of Georgia grown-cotton were approved for certification, and indications are that an equal amount will be produced for certified seed in 1952," E. C. Westbrook, Extension Service cotton specialist, said this week.

Pointing out that the production of certified seed is a highly specialized business, Westbrook stated, "It is not generally known that Georgia farmers have one of the finest crop improvement associations of any state in the nation. This is an organization of farmers who produce certified and registered seeds." The crops certified include cotton, hybrid corn, wheat, oats, clovers, fescue, tobacco, truck crops, etc.

The certified seed program in Georgia association is directed by Hugh A. Inglis, Extension Service agronomist, and the over-all certification program has grown from 4,000 acres in 1946 to approximately 60,000 acres at present.

Westbrook called attention to the advantages coming from a seed certification program, explaining that these seeds are pure, high in germination, free of noxious weed seeds, of known performance, and seeds that produce maximum yields.

Continuing, the cotton specialist said, "Livestock leaders know that blood lines are important. They appreciate the value of good breeding. Blood lines in plants are just as important as in animals." Referring to the poor quality of seeds shipped in from other states before the Georgia Crop Improvement Association was organized, Westbrook said that Georgia was a "dumping ground for poor seed."

Pointing to the outstanding feature of the cottonseed certification program, Westbrook said that in four Georgia communities last year farmers planted 10,000 acres of the Empire variety, developed at the Georgia Experiment Station, and produced 2,000 tons of registered or breeder seed. A similar program is in operation for 1952.



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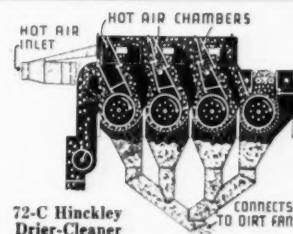
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Buy a Hinckley Fan Drum Drier-Cleaner. It has no spikes, teeth or beaters to machine the cotton. The Fan Drum is the difference.



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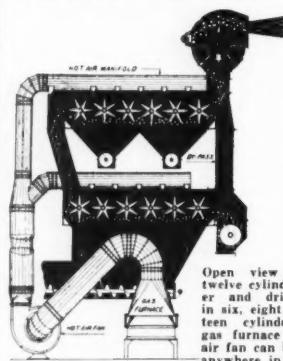
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R. H. Morse III Heads F-M Beloit, Wisc., Plant

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago manufacturers, have recently announced that R. H. Morse III has been appointed general manager of the company's Beloit, Wisc., Works. This marks the fourth generation of the Morse family to come to the management staff of the company.

R. H. Morse III succeeds Orren S. Leslie as general manager of the company's largest manufacturing plant. Leslie has been named manager of manufacturing and has been transferred to the company's headquarters in Chicago.

Morse, who will now direct all phases of operation at Beloit, began his career with the company at the Beloit plant in 1946 and served in the interim in many capacities. For the past several years he was assistant general manager, which position he held until his recent promotion.

He is the fourth generation in the Morse family to carry on the tradition of a life career in the organization, and to spend the first years in learning the company's operations at first hand.

His great-grandfather, Charles Hosmer Morse, founded the company under the name of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. His grandfather, Colonel Robert H. Morse, after spending his entire business life with the company, is now chairman of the board. His father, Robert H. Morse, Jr., also after spending the years of his business career in the company's factories and sales branches, became the present president in 1949.

Orren Leslie went to Fairbanks-Morse as Beloit Works general manager in 1951 after 22 years of experience with another large manufacturer of heavy equipment. His new position carries the responsibility for all manufacturing operations in all of the company's various factories, including foreign affiliates.

Argentina's Cotton Crop Rises to 600,000 Bales

Argentina's 1951-52 cotton crop is unofficially estimated at 600,000 bales compared with 482,000 bales last season. Picking was completed in May. USDA reports that plantings have been estimated by the Argentine government at 1,367,000 acres, 20 percent above the 1950-51 harvested acreage.

Newly Designed:

ERIEZ MAGNETIC PULLEYS HAVE 30% MORE PULLING POWER

New, totally redesigned 20- and 24-inch diameter magnetic pulleys with 30 percent greater pulling power are now being sold by the Eriez Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pa. The increased strength comes from the addition and special positioning of more Alnico V, the most powerful magnetic alloy used commercially.

A more uniform, lighter weight and stronger construction is featured in the improved pulleys, which are used extensively in industry to separate automatically from materials in process any tramp iron or steel particles contained therein. In doing so, the pulleys protect machinery from damage, preclude fires due to sparking, and also prevent product contamination.

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Super Chief



Better than the famous SUPER

UNIT... only 15½ inches higher.

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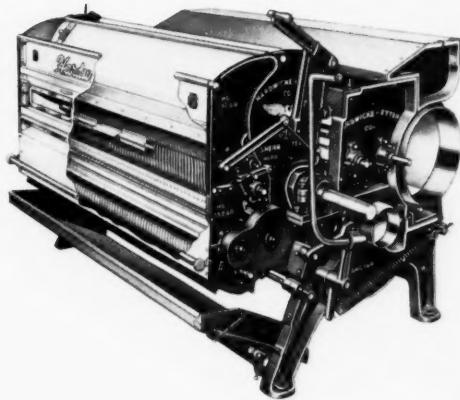
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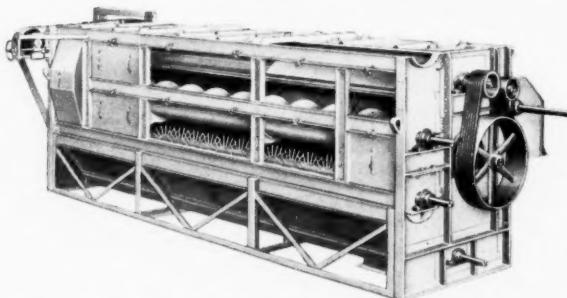
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EXTRACTION FULL LENGTH OF SAW CYLINDER

Trash discharge or Moting Space extends FULL LENGTH directly under Saw Cylinder. This feature eliminates Cylinder dragging through accumulated trash at this point, and affords maximum capacity without loss of cotton.

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